THE CHINA WEEKLY

REVIEW

Devoted to the Economic, Political and Social Development of China and its Intercourse with Other Nations

The Necessity for Tax Stability

Entangling Alliances In Manchuria

By J. A. J.

Some Aspects of the Canton Labor Situation

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The Hague Tribunal and the China Treaty Situation

By Lawrence Impey

The Drift Toward Treaty Revision

By J. B. P.

許勃氏評論報

SATURDAY, JANUARY 28, 1928

FORTY CENTS A COPY

Vol. XLIII No. 9.

Millard Publishing Co., No. 4 Avenue Edward VII, Shanghai, China 上海愛多亞路四號密勒氏評論報館

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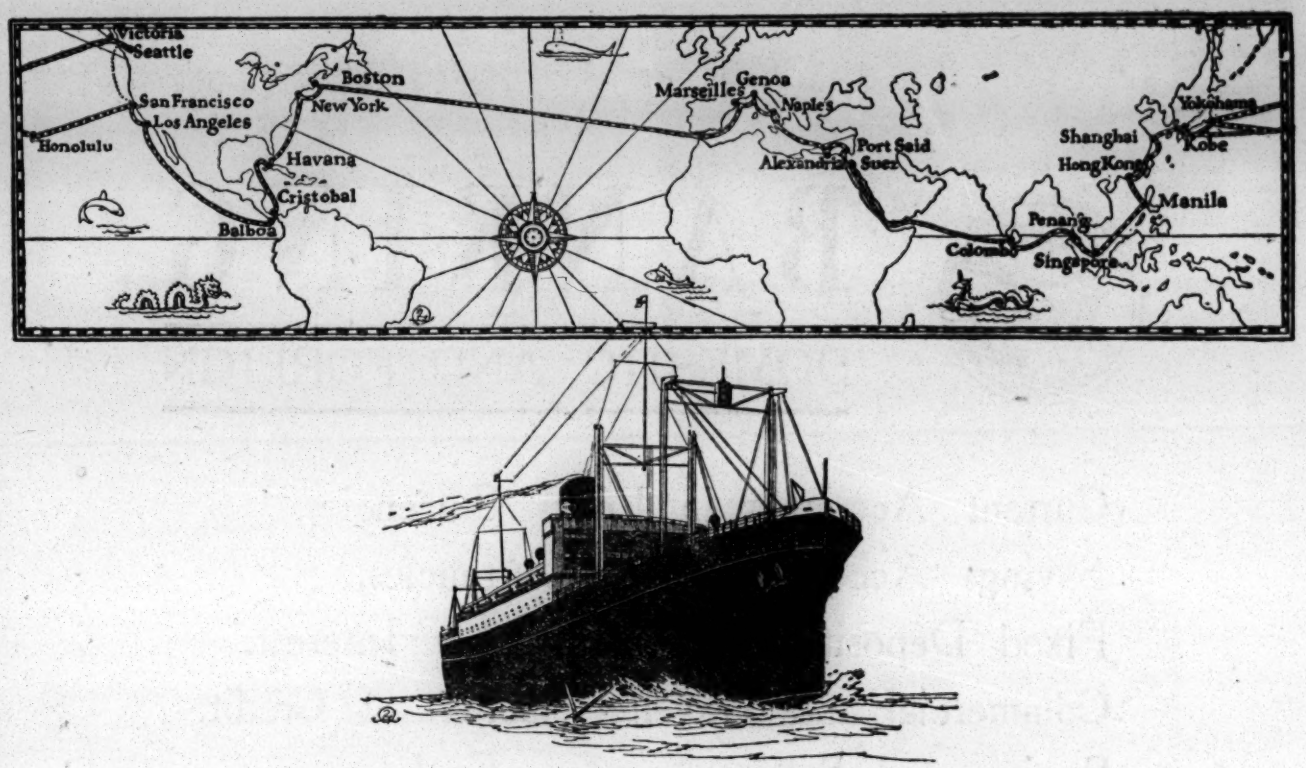

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Registered at the Chinese Post Office as a Newspaper for transmission with special marks privileges in China

VOLUME XLIII — SHANGHAI, CHINA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 28, 1928 — NUMBER 9

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

Formerly Millard's Review

Cable Address "REVIEWING SHANGHAI"

PUBLISHED AT NO. 4 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI CHINA, BY MILLARD PUBLISHING COMPANY, INCORPORATED BY THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

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YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY-TWO ISSUES, TWELVE DOLLARS (CHINESE CURRENCY) IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE INCLUDED IN CHINA AND JAPAN. IN THE UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES TEN DOLLARS U. S. CURRENCY. REMITTANCE FROM OTHER COUNTRIES THAN CHINA AND THE U. S. CAN BE MADE BY INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER. ENTERED AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER IN THE CHINESE POST OFFICE AT SHANGHAI IN MAY 1917.

Contents

Editorial Paragraphs
- Two Big Problems for the Year of 1928 207
- The Necessity for Tax Stability 208
- Morgan Still Considering Sou h Manchuria Loan? 208
- Some Significant Statements Regarding British Trade 209
- That Mysterious Donation of $41,000! 210
- The Changing Newspaper Situation at Shanghai 210

Special Articles
- Entangling Alliances in Manchuria ..... By J. A. J. 211
- Some Aspects of The Labour Situation in Canton ..... By Y. L. Lee 212
- The Hague Tribunal and the China Treaty Situation ..... By Lawrence Impey 215
- The Drift Toward A Revision of the Treaties By J. B. P. 222
- The Manchurian Loan and U. S. Policy ..... By Wm. R Johnson 223

Men and Events 224
Who's Who in China 225
New Books of Interest in the Far East 227
From the Chinese Press 229
What the Ships Carry between America and China v

COMMUNICATIONS PERTAINING TO SUBSCRIPTIONS OR ADVERTISING IN CHINA SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW AT 4 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA. TELEPHONE CENTRAL 4741. CABLE ADDRESS "REVIEWING SHANGHAI."

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TWO BIG PROBLEMS FOR THE YEAR OF 1928

THE CHINESE of all factions have just completed celebration of their New Year Holiday period, one thing upon which there seems to be unanimous agreement on the part of North and South, East and West, rich and poor. Both the Northern and Southern Governments seem to have managed in some to way scrape up sufficient funds to weather the financial settlement. The year just past was a difficult one for China and for foreigners interested in China, in many ways the most difficult in more than a quarter of a century. But the old year is dead and we greet the new with renewed hope for better times, and particularly for better relations between Chinese and foreigners.

THE Nationalists are starting the New Year with a new Administration and the officials of that Government are immediately facing two vital proplems, one domestic and the other external. The external problem has to do with the matter of treaty revision and elsewhere in this issue of *The Review* appears a declaration by Gen. Chiang Kai-shek on the question. Gen Chiang's statement was made in the form of a recommendation to the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang, which, theoretically at least has the last say on governmental policy. From the standpoint of domestic affairs the most important problem of the new Government is that of organization in order that trade may be resumed and some measure of prosperity obtained. In talking to Government officials one quickly senses the general fear of renewed communistic troubles which seems to be all-pervading. This fear is well-founded for present conditions in China provide a fertile field for the propagation of communistic doctrines. China's population is approximately 80 percent peasant-labor, if we would accept the figures which the Bolsheviks have themselves compiled. Chinese farmers and laborers are ordinarily conservative and difficult to stir up but the experiences of the past year have shown that they can be stirred by outside propaganda. The reason for this situation is due to the obvious fact that they have quite generally lost hope in the ability of their own political and economic leaders to bring about improvement. It's the hungry man and woman who listens to and heeds the propagandist. Therefore the New Nationalist Government faces a serious problem, a monumental problem, one of the greatest that any nation has ever faced. The problem of reorganization in order that hundreds of thousands of hungry men and women may be provided with jobs!

FROM the standpoint of foreign relations, there now seem to be indications of a melting of foreign opposition to treaty revision. There

have been rumors from Washington that the United States may shortly take the lead in attempting to negotiate a new commercial treaty, which naturally would provide a precedent for other nations. The Japanese have been trying for many months to negotiate a new treaty with the Peking Government but have made the disastrous mistake of ignoring the Nationalists, hence nothing material has been accomplished. The present tendency now seems to be to induce Peking and Nanking to unite on a common delegation, a manifestly difficult proposition, but not impossible if the foreigners really mean business now. The Nationalists have definitely broken with Soviet Russia and have announced their desire to come to an understanding with the Anglo-Saxons. Have the Anglo-Saxons sufficient political vision and initiative to meet the Chinese gesture with definite action? Sir Frederick Whyte, who was here on an unofficial mission from Great Britain a few weeks ago in a recent address in New York declared,

> "If the United States and Great Britain do not help the Nationalists now, Russia will be sent for again and will avoid the mistakes she stumbled into early in 1927. Shall we stand off? Can we not forget the need of saving our faces? A great deal of the peace of the world in the days to come is bound up in the answer these two nations give. It may be difficult to influence the State Department. It is likely to be even harder to influence Downing Street. But audiences such as this and similar audiences in Britain must see to it that the governments of their respective countries face the situation and throw their strength in to stabilize the situation in China. Can we refuse?... Britain and the United States must be willing to lose their faces in order to save the faces of the Nationalists and give them the power they need in their present onward movement. The Notes sent by the Powers in April demanding restitution for the incidents at Nanking on March 24 last, must be forgotten. Why should we let diplomatic etiquette prevent the liberation of those political forces which China so desperately needs?

THE NECESSITY FOR TAX STABILITY

AFTER ALL of the noise and commotion and threats of intervention and other dire happenings to China over the so-called "illegal" taxes, the foreigners apparently have decided to capitulate and comply with the Chinese Governmental regulations. The Chinese probably are not getting as much as they originally expected, but the ice has been broken and the foreigners are paying. And in view of the fact that several of the largest foreign interests have capitulated, this naturally means that everybody must pay, sooner or later. Much time, cable tolls and temper might have been saved had the foreigners submitted gracefully at the beginning, but they decided to make a fight, and they made their fight and spent their money and have ended up by paying. Perhaps the fight was worth the money in obtaining better rates than they might otherwise have been forced to pay, but at any rate they have decided to pay and are paying, and that's that! The Chinese have thus won the first round, for as stated, the precedent has been set. This means that the old treaties limiting the Chinese to a tariff of five percent *ad valorem*, plus an additional tax of half the customs impost in lieu of likin, has been broken. Thus, the foreigners, in agreeing to the new taxes have broken their own treaties, which is a very important point due to the fact that the new tax arrangements are all extra-legal from the standpoint of the old and formerly sacred treaties. To use an American expression, the old treaties have thus been knocked into a cocked hat, which, of course, is a good thing for it paves the way for new understandings mutually satisfactory to all parties concerned.

THE CHINESE have won this battle with powerful foreign interests because public opinion in other countries would not back up the foreign interests in their demands for "treaty observance." Furthermore, the Chinese always had it in their power, through the economic boycott, to stifle all trade in commodities that refused to pay the taxes. Since the foreign merchants have had experience aplenty with such complications, they have decided to avoid further trouble and comply with the Chinese regulations. But while the Chinese have won the first round and forced acknowledgement of the right of the Chinese to control their own fiscal affairs from the standopint of taxing foreign merchandise, they have also assumed a great responsibility. When the Nationalists were dominated by the radical wing of the Kuomintang, their policy was to destroy all foreign trade, but now that the moderates are in control, the policy is not to kill foreign commerce, but to control it. However, this new weapon of taxation is a dangerous plaything for the novice since there is likely to be a tendency to go too far. It looks like easy m >ney now when large foreign interests hand over checks for handsome sums, hence the temptation probably exists to keep on jumping the rates in order that still more easy money may flow in. As a matter of fact the danger lies in two directions: first the incentive to keep juggling with the taxes; and second, to squander the money which is obtained from the new source of revenue. It therefore behooves the Chinese officials to observe two principles, First, fix the new rates at a reasonable point which will not raise the cost of the commodities taxed beyond the reach of the Chinese consumer; and second, keep the rates stable. In other words, don't keep juggling with tax rates. Fix them at a reasonable point and then leave them there for a reasonable period in order to permit business to adjust itself. If changes are to be made, there should be ample time allowed for adjustments. It isn't so much the amount of the tax as it is the stability of the tax rate which counts. From the standpoint of the use of the money derived from the new taxes on foreign merchandise, that is purely a matter for the Chinese to solve themselves. If certain foreign officials waste the money the Chinese people, doubtless in time will attend to that. But that's a purely Chinese problem and of no concern to the foreigner who pays the tax for the privilege of doing business in the country.

MORGAN STILL CONSIDERING SOUTH MANCHURIA LOAN?

THE New York banking house of J. P. Morgan and Company is apparently still considering the loan of G.$30,000,000 to the Japanese-owned South Manchuria Railway Company, according to an editorial appearing in the *New Republic* on Dec. 14 last. In a previous issue of the *New Republic* there had appeared an editorial dealing with the proposed loan to the South Manchuria Railway which suggested that in view of the unsettled political situation in this section of China the American bankers were lending money on one of Japan's most doubtful assets, the reason for this being that the South Manchuria lease really expires in a few years, but was

renewed by force when the Japanese Government put over its infamous "Twenty-One Demands" on China in 1915. Apparently as a result of the publication of this editorial, Morgan and Company has informed the *New Republic* that the proposed loan to the South Manchuria Railway would not be based on a "doubtful asset" because of the fact that the loan is to be guaranteed by the Japanese Government. This statement by Morgan and Company will not serve to take the curse off this loan in the eyes of the Chinese through whose territory the South Manchuria Railway passes, the reason for this statement being that the South Manchuria Railway Company is an official Japanese Government enterprise, some 51 percent of the stock of which is owned by the Japanese Government. It therefore doesn't make any particular difference whether the Japanese Government guarantees the loan or not, due to the fact that the railway is already an official Japanese enterprise, and as the Chinese in their protests have stated, is used as an instrument for Japanese penetration and aggression on Chinese soil. Since the South Manchuria Railway is already owned by the Japanese Government, we can't for the life of us see how it will help the situation if the Japanese Government guarantees the loan. What Morgan and Company apparently is trying to do is to create the impression that the South Manchuria Railway Company is a private Japanese enterprise, which it is not. In the cases of other foreign investments in Chinese railways such as the British investment in the Shanghai-Nanking line, the investment is private from the standpoint of the British Capitalists and the railway belongs to the Chinese Government. In the case of the South Manchuria, the railway is owned by the Japanese Government, or at least 51 percent of the stock is so owned, and neither the Chinese Government nor the Chinese people have anything to do with it. The South Manchuria Railway Company is a Japanese-officially-owned and managed enterprise which maintains a monopoly on Chinese soil and is used as the spear-head for a far reaching colonial enterprise, Japan's ultimate purpose being to convert all Manchuria into a Japanese colony similar to the present status of Korea. This is the situation in a nut-shell and the Japanese purpose in obtaining an American loan for this colonial enterprise is to disarm American objections to Japan's violation of Chinese territorial and administrative integrity under the Open Door agreement and the treaties negotiated at the Washington Conference. If the present military government in Japan under Baron Tanaka can inveigle the American bankers and their business associates such as the United States Steel Corporation, the American Locomotive Works and others into lending G.$30,000,000 to the South Manchuria Railway, they know full well that they will thus obtain the support of powerful American financial and industrial interests on Japan's side in the event that a future Nationalist China seeks to abrogate the South Manchuria Railway Agreement which was secured by force and is maintained by the force of the Japanese military and naval establishment. As stated in previous discussions of this subject, this whole question is loaded with dynamite and if the American financiers drag the United States into it, then the American people might as well begin preparations for participation in a future war in this part of the world. Then of still further import in connection with this question are the recent reports of a Russo-Japanese Alliance in respect to Manchuria and Mongolia and the recent decision of the British to increase their naval establishment in the Far East, the action of the British being a direct result of the Russo-Japanese gesture.

SOME SIGNIFICANT STATEMENTS REGARDING BRITISH TRADE

IN LAST week's issue of *The Review* appeared some significant statements bearing directly on British trade in China which may have escaped the attention of the average reader. Mr. Trevelyan, (Labor member of the House of Commons), in the course of a debate on the matter of appropriating £3,000,000 covering the expenses of the British troops in China said:

> "During the last few years the exports from the United Kingdom to China had been falling steadily and rapidly. In 1922 they were worth £21,800,000. In 1923 they fell to £17,290,000; in 1924 they rose slightly to £19,000,000. In 1925 they fell to £13,600,000. In the last year there had been a very serious drop indeed. The total value of United Kingdom produce and manufactures exported to China in the first six months of 1926 was £9,250,000 and in the first six months of 1927 the figures had fallen to £5,149,000. This fall was the more serious because the exports of cotton piece goods had fallen by nearly 50 percent from a value of £4,000,000 to £2,300,000 and this process was still going on.
>
> "We maintain that this is due to the fact that the policy of the Government is continually aggravating the Chinese people into greater hostility to ourselves because while our trade with China is continually falling it is not the case that the consuming capacity of the Chinese is declining. While we have been losing this trade the Chinese, in spite of their civil war, have been importing even larger quantities of piece goods.
>
> "The fact is that Lancashire is being blockaded at Shanghai and if the Government do not recognize this, at any rate those at Lancashire do."

Then on Jan. 13, *Reuters* service carried a report from London reading as follows:

> "Despite all China's internal troubles she is undoubtedly doing the largest import trade in cotton yarn and piece goods of which Britain is not obtaining anything like her share. This situation . . . . is engaging the attention of a specially strong committee of the China and Far Eastern section of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, who are hopeful by some form of combined effort to stem the tide flowing against them."

From these statements pertaining to handicaps to British trade in China, we turn to a declaration on foreign policy which was made by Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang last week in the course of which he said:

> "Inasmuch as consular jurisdiction and tariff restrictions have seriously jeopardized our national existence, we are not in a position to accord foreigners absolute freedom of travel and trade in the interior until such time as judicial and tariff autonomy have been restored to China.
>
> "At present, as is expected, there are foreigners in China who are still believers in the superiority complex, but there are also those who are polite to, and entertain respect for, our people. The antipathy to the former should not withold us from befriending the latter. Some of them are perfectly willing to relinquish their special privileges and submit themselves to the Chinese laws, though their governments, in wilful ignorance of the real purpose and increasing strength of the Nationalist movement are still standing pat against any readjustment in their relations with China. The distinction must always be made between foreigners who are die-hard imperialists and those who are sympathetic to our national aspirations.
>
> "If foreigners are mistaken in their views about conditions in China we should correct them; if they are unreasonable we must resist them; and if they are sympathetic toward us we should extend our welcome to them. We must distinguish between black and white. . ."

MARSHAL Feng Yu-hsiang unconsciously answered the questions regarding cause for decreasing British trade in China which were raised by Mr. Trevelyan in the House of Commons and by the Committee of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce. For while British trade is suffering from the competition of Japanese and Chinese mills, there can be little questioning of the

fact that Chinese animosities over the unequal treaty situation constitutes a major reason for the decreasing trade. This situation is bound to continue until some way is found for revising the treaties, which we admit is a difficult proposition so long as China is split up in factions warring with each other. But when there is a will there must be a way as Hon. Stephen G. Porter of the Foreign Relations Committee of the House of Representatives pointed out in a recent article reprinted in these columns, "We have no right to remain inactive for reasons which are based on assumption—that the Chinese Government is not sufficiently well organized to appoint duly accredited agents with authority to bind the Republic." In Mr. Trevelyan's statement in the House of Commons, he declared, "The fact is that Lancashire is being blockaded at Shanghai and if the Government do not recognize this, at any rate those at Lancashire do." This statement is exactly correct, for while the British troops at Shanghai have done everything possible to remove causes of friction with the Chinese and have conducted themselves in an examplary manner in their relations with the Chinese, the fact remains that the foreign population at Shanghai has itself done nothing to remove the major cause of friction. Shanghai, that is, the so-called International Settlement of Shanghai, is thus blockading British trade with the Chinese people generally through continually aggravating the Chinese people into greater hostility toward England. This situation apparently will continue indefinitely or until the British people (possibly under a Labor Government) instruct the British Minister at Peking and the British Consul-General at Shanghai to get busy and solve the Shanghai problem which has its foundation in the refusal of the Shanghai Municipal Council to admit the Chinese to a participation in the local government here.

THAT MYSTERIOUS DONATION OF 41,000 TO THE COUNCIL!

A GROUP of wealthy Chinese residents of the Shanghai International Settlement have donated the sum of $41,000 to the Shanghai Municpal Council, and the Council has accepted the money for use as a "Special Crime Suppression Fund." According to an inspired report appearing in all of the foreign newspapers on Sunday, Jan. 15, this $41,000 and "more that is expected from the same source," will be used "to assist in the breaking up of the gangs of armed robbers and kidnappers who are utilizing the foreign settlement as a field for their nefarious activities, and to reward the members of the police force who, by their gallantry have contributed and are contributing towards ridding the Settlement of the criminals who have for so long been terrorizing wealthy Chinese residents." While we have heard of wealthy citizens donating large sums to cities for the construction of schools and libraries, the creation of public parks or the erection of monuments, this is the first case on record, to our knowledge at least, where a group of wealthy citizens have made a special donation to a city in order to obtain adequate police protection. And stranger still, the Shanghai Municipal Council has accepted the money with the announcement "that for obvious reasons the names of the contributors to the fund will not be divulged." And the strangeness of the incident is not minimized when it is realized that for many months the Chinese residents of the International Settlement have unitedly resisted an increase of municipal taxes which was voted by the foreign tax-payers last spring, the Chinese refusal to pay being based on the contention that they were not consulted when the increased rates were voted.

NOW, out of a clear sky comes forward a group of wealthy Chinese in the Settlement who donate the sum of $41,000 for special police protection, which naturally creates the impression that this group which put up the money is not satisfied with the protection which they have received in the past, or to view the incident from another angle, it creates the impression that this particular group of Chinese who put up the money has possibly been the subject of special persecution on the part of certain bands of highwaymen and kidnappers. The whole thing is most mysterious and needs further explanation. It has been well known that the International Settlement has been passing through a serious period of law lessness, much more serious than anything which has happened in the adjoining French Concession or in the Chinese areas surrounding the foreign administered areas. For some peculiar reason the desperados have concentrated on the so-called International Settlement and the foreign police have been practically powerless to stop the activities of the robbers and kidnappers. There have been several serious shooting affrays in which the foreign police participated and in which members of the foreign staff unfortunately have lost their lives. The foreign Commissioner of Police in his reports has always attributed the trouble to the communists, while the Chinese Nationalists have attributed much of the trouble to activities of agents of the Northern militarists such as Chang Chung-chang, Sun Chuan-fang and Chang Tso-ling who have been trying to stir up rebellions here against the Nationalist regime. Rather serious charges have been made that certain foreign and Chinese interests in the Settlement have been involved in intrigues to overthrow the Nationalist Government. It is of course next to impossible to get at the bottom of the trouble but obviously there must be something wrong when the International Settlement, which is compelled to use approximately half of the municipal revenues for police protection, still is forced to appeal to a "certain group" of Chinese residents for still more money in order to create a "special Crime Suppression Fund." It is well known that despite the fact that the Settlement is forced to use approximately half of the available revenues for police protection, that most of the members of the police staff occupying the under-positions are poorly paid and do not receive a square deal in the matter of promotions and rewards for heroic service.

THE CHANGING NEWSPAPER SITUATION AT SHANGHAI

IT HAS often been said that a newspaper is the hardest business to kill for newspapers live on and on even after their apparent usefulness has ceased, but while this is true, it is also true that sudden and swift changes can take place in newspapers even before their proprietors realize that anything has happened. Such a transition has recently taken place in Shanghai where the *Shanghai Times* has within a comparatively brief period emerged from a triangular competition as the leading foreign *News* paper in the port. We italicize the word *News* because when a publication ceases to be a *News* paper its usefulness also automatically ceases. Just why the *Times* has surpassed its two morning competitors, *The China Press* and the *North China Daily News* in such a comparatively brief period is

difficult of analysis, but probably more than anything else to the fact that the *Times* is run by professional newspapermen who have been given a practically free hand in the production of the paper. From the standpoint of *The China Press* its usefulness to the community and its prestige as well as goodwill passed when the public, particularly the Chinese became aware that it had ceased to be an American organ of expression. The strength of the *Press* was solely based upon the fact that it reached more Chinese readers than any other foreign paper in the city; the Chinese looked upon it as an exponent of American thought, and perhaps indirectly, of American friendly policy toward China. But when the Chinese discovered that the control of the paper had ceased to be American, its prestige immediately waned even though the paper continues to print certain American features such as comics, pictures and so on. From the standpoint of the *North-China Daily News*, the so-called "official" British organ, its eclipse by the *Times* as a newspaper is even more difficult of analysis, but it has been evident for a considerable period that the majority of responsible thinking foreigners of Shanghai have in recent months become extremely dissatisfied with their "official" organ. Some five or six months ago it was even seriously discussed in British circles that something should be done to dissociate or divorce the *North-China Daily News* as an "official" organ or expression of British policy. The reason for this was that the British home Government was preaching conciliation while the British newspaper in Shanghai which was supposed to express British policy was preaching something else. This caused the public, particularly the Chinese intellectuals, to cease looking upon the senior British organ as an expression of British thought and policy. The result was an almost immediate loss of prestige which was reflected on the part of the entire community. Not knowing the inside facts regarding the ownership and motivation of the *North-China Daily News*, it is impossible to speak authoritatively, but the public has long been aware that on many subjects the so-called "official" organ has ceased to be a *news* paper and has degenerated into a propaganda organ. It has taken sides in Chinese and international affairs for reasons not apparent on the surface, lending the belief that the paper was being used by persons and interests with axes to grind. The action of the Nationalists last summer in barring the paper from the mails for a considerable period indicated quite plainly that the Chinese had ceased to look upon the paper as an expression of genuine Britishism. The *North China* probably still has the largest circulation of the three foreign newspaper and owing to the fact that it publishes all of the official advertisments and notices, it will continue to be generally read—through necessity, but its prestige as an independent impartial purveyor of the *news* has passed. One now frequently hears expressions such as, "Yes, I saw it in the *North China*, but....." It is also common to hear persons say, "I told the *North China* about it, but I doubt whether they print it or not," in reference to some particular happening or news-event. The implication in these expressions is plain: the public has ceased to look upon the paper as an impartial newspaper even though it still carries the slogan, "Impartial Not Neutral" at the head of the editorial column. From a general standpoint there are indications that the day of the "die-hard" foreign newspaper in China is passing along with the special treaty position of the foreigner. Who would have imagined, say ten years ago, that the Chinese could have summoned up sufficient courage to suppress a British paper such as the *Central China Post* at Hankow or to bar from the mails the *North-China Daily News*, but the Chinese have done both with no untoward results from the standpoint of the Chinese but with very great results from the standpoint of the prestige of the newspapers concerned. It is quite possible that the Chinese will shortly compel all foreign newspapers to register with the Government and appoint a responsible Chinese member of the staff who will be amenable to Chinese law in the event the paper prints anything considered detrimental to Chinese interests,

Entangling Alliances in Manchuria

BY J. A. J.

WHEN BARON TANAKA got control of the Japanese Government by ousting the Wakatsuki Cabinet, one of his first steps was to arrange for Commissioners to be sent to Germany and Russia. Thus, Mr. Kuhara, a business magnate, was sent to Berlin, and Viscount Goto, the man who, more than any other, eventually managed to persuade the Japanese Government to recognize the Soviet regime, was sent to Moscow. Mr. Kuhara has now returned from his mission, with what results no one is yet able to say, but Viscount Goto is still in Russia and, from latest accounts, has been "inspecting the Soviet prison and educational systems." It is safe to say, however, that Viscount Goto has no more been sent to Russia (after having been received in Imperial audience) to "inspect prisons and educational institutions" than has Mr. Kuhara been sent to Berlin to "improve German-Japanese commercial relations." As one Japanese friend has told the writer, the Japanese militarists are very fond of entangling alliances.

Fond of Entangling Alliances

In his lifetime, Terauchi (the Governor-General that ruled Korea with such disastrous results both for the Koreans and for the prestige of the Japanese Government) once wrote: "Nichi-ei domei, kore wa Ten ni nari," namely "The Anglo-Japanese Alliance is the Will of Heaven." But the Anglo-Japanese Alliance was killed at the Washington Conference, and although London once had visions of its renewal, British statesmen have in recent times taken good stock of the Far Eastern situation. British "die hards," in China treaty ports, ever unable to notice the signs of the times, are now engaged in the business of patting the Japanese on the back, believing that the "Positive Policy" of Baron Tanaka would eventually cause the Powers to adopt a united firm stand in China. Tokyo, under the influence of the militarists, is now strenuously endeavouring to bring about a Russo-Japanese Alliance, with Germany roped in as a third partner if possible. Perhaps, when this comes to pass, if it does at all, Baron Tanaka would write upon an expensive scroll for presentation to M. Tchicherin, "Nichi-ro domei, kore wa Ten nari, i.e. "The Russo-Japanese Alliance is the Will of Heaven." Whether Heaven really wills entangling alliances or not is more than one can tell, but whoever opined at the termination of the Great War that "the days of secret diplomacy and entangling alliances are over," would seem to have exaggerated things a bit.

History Repeating Itself

For history is repeating itself. Once again, British and Russian interests are clashing in the Far East. China has now got rid of the Reds in a manner that surpassed all "die-hard" expectations, and British "die-hards" in China treaty ports are conjuring up visions of better business ahead, but the Russian Bear has that disconcerting knack of coming back to the fray that has alarmed British statesmen for years and years. When the Japanese, supported by the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, fought the Russians in 1904-1905, they removed a nasty job from Britain's shoulder, but any future Russo-British clash will not have the Japanese on Britain's side. If by that time Tanaka is out of the running, the Russians may not have the Japanese on their side either. Great Britain, knowing this fact, is hurrying along her naval preparations in the Far East. At Singapore, she will have a naval port second to none anywhere and she is still holding on to Weihaiwei although she promised to return it to China at the Washington Conference. Then there is Hongkong. With squadrons located at these three strategical points, Great Britain ought to be able to checkmate any enemy fleet challenging her naval supremacy in the Far East, and this is what the Japanese have long been nervous about. Tokyo has on several ocasions endeavoured to get Britain to modify her naval programme in the Far East but London apparently believes in the dictum, "Everyone for

himself and the devil takes the hindmost."

China Encroachment the Object

It is strange but nevertheless it is true that in working for the consummation of a Russo-Japanese Alliance, Tanaka has one thing in mind and Tchicherin altogether another. Tanaka is anxious to bring about this alliance not so much as a lever with which to counter-act British influence and strength in the Far East, *but to encroach further into the Sovereignty of China.* With the Russians on their side, the Japanese militarists need never fear a clash with them over Japanese aggression in Manchuria or elsewhere. In North Manchuria, Russian influence would, of course, be recognized, but in South Manchuria the Japanese would be able to renew the Big Stick policy, and to some extent in Mongolia, without any fear of the Russians raising Cain. Tanaka had hoped to curb American ill-will by borrowing money on a huge scale through Morgan's, and also by entangling Uncle Sam in the Japanese cobweb in Manchuria, but his scheme has fallen to pieces, thanks to the enormous publicity given to it and to the strong Chinese protests both from North and South. Of course, such an alliance as the Russo-Japanese one, would come in very well against any British or American objection to Japanese encroachments upon the Sovereignty of China to the detriment of the Open Door. With Soviet Russia menacing India, the British would be between the devil and the deep sea so to speak, for she would not know whether to send forth her Far Eastern fleet to meet the Japanese Fleet or to have it concentrated largely in Indian waters for obvious reasons.

Russian Views, However, Are Different

To the Russians, however, the Russo-Japanese Alliance would mean something entirely different. It would mean that Russia could let loose all her tricks in China to undermine British and American prestige with no fear of the British or Americans being supported in any way by the Japanese. What havoc Moscow could play from one end of China to the other! No wonder that when Mr. Kuhara passed through Moscow on his way to Berlin, M. Stalin played "Kimigayo" on the piano for him!

But will all this come to pass? It depends. It depends first upon the ability or otherwise of the Opposition, i.e. the Minseito, to show up the militarists game to the country at large, and, secondly, it depends upon the efforts of the liberal-minded Japanese to pull down the military clique from its pedestal before much damage is done to the peace of the Far East. Said a Japanese writer to me quite recently: "Hideyoshi had visions of the Japanese flag being flown over Korea and China. This has come to pass in respect of Korea and part of Manchuria, but China will never be dominated by Japan for there is a rising nationalism in China which we Japanese cannot overlook. Only the militarists, headed by Tanaka, are seeing the same visions as those seen by Hideyoshi. The Twenty One Demands reduced the estimation of Japan in the eyes of the foreign nations and Tanaka's antics are causing the Powers to sit up and take notice, so to say. We are in for another decline in the estimation of the foreign nations, with this consolation, that when Baron Tanaka and his military clique are driven out their present artificial position, the influence of the militarists in Japan would be a thing of the past, with no chance of revival. Why, even among school boys the militarists are in bad odour. In days gone by, the average Japanese student's ambition was to become a soldier and fight for his country, but now, the students in Japan are objecting to the compulsory military drill."

Northern Militarists Passing

Tanaka, says this Japanese writer, is fully aware that the Northern Chinese militarists are fast approaching the end of the rope, and is anxious to make use of their collapse by grabbing everything not yet grabbed in South Manchuria. Chang Tso-lin knows this very well, hence the outbursts of Yang Yu-ting against the proposed South Manchuria Railway loan.

How far Viscount Goto would succeed with his mission remains to be seen but this much is certain, he would accomplish better results than Mr. Kuhara has accomplished. Berlin is no longer keen on the war game after Germany's experience of the last affair, but Moscow is ever anxious to go on the rampage. Moreover a Russo-Japanese Alliance would be like a tonic for a run-down system and Soviet Russia needs all the assistance it can get from Japan to regain a foothold in China.

However there is one great hope. There is the hope that the Tanaka Ministry would go out of existence before the attacks of the Opposition Party and according to latest reports, the Opposition is sanguine of its success in ousting Baron Tanaka and his colleagues. This would mean that no new Japanese Cabinet would ratify any treaty of alliance with Russia.

When one says that the situation is most exciting, one is merely stating a commonplace.

Dairen, Jan. 17, 1928

Some Aspects of the Labor Situation in Canton

BY Y. L. LEE

IN AUGUST 1926 a Commission on Social Survey was appointed by the Mayor of Canton and the writer was asked to act as Director. The Survey itself touched several fields, viz., Labour, Education, Religion, Fire and Insurance, City Population, and Social Evils. Some other problems were also studied but these had but little significance to the public in general. The Commission first took up the problem of labour conditions and spent about three months on this question for at that time this was a very important issue in Canton. Several reports were printed in Chinese concerning the Labour Survey which may possibly have been translated into English, but this paper will include some other material which has hitherto not been published. The data obtained was mostly secured directly from labour union leaders and employers. It was very difficult to secure just the information that we wanted as both foreign and Chinese employers objected to giving us the facts. Both groups were suspicious of us. Some labour Unions thought we were allied with their political opponents and so did not want to tell us anything about their unions. In obtaining Data from the labour unions and other places, the Commission appointed three special investigators.

This paper will deal with three main topics, viz., study of the labour unions, study of the labour conditions in the schools and government offices and study of the factories.

1. Study of the Labour Unions

At the time of our survey there were about 250 labour unions in Canton but we were able to obtain reports of only one hundred and eighty. Canton up to the present, has been in the period of home industry but the labourers were well organized. From 1925 to 1927 the labour world in Canton was strongly under the influence of the Communist Party. It was also the policy of the Kuomintang to support labour movements. For this reason labour unions sprang up in Canton like mushrooms. At the same time many strikes and union wars were experienced. On the whole all phases of the labour movement in those two years had too much political colour. Most of the leaders of the labour unions were not labourers at all.

In obtaining answers from the labour union leaders the Commission always sent one of its special investigators, and with him the questionnaire, requiring information on the following: (1) The Name of the Union (2) The Location of the Headquarters of the Union (3) The Organization of the Union (4) The Constitution of the Union (5) What Government Office the Union Registered With (6) When the Union Was Registered (7) When the Union was Organized (8) The Number of Workmen in the Same Trade as the Union (9) The Number of the Members of the Union (10) Union Fees (11) The Average Monthly Wages of workers. (12) The Minimum working Hours (13) The Number of Union Members who Were able to Read Newspapers (14) The Number of Union Members who were Members of the Kuomintang (15) The Number of Unemployed Members and (16) The Reasons for Unemployment.

The report published in Chinese gives in full detail the answers from the labour unions, but this paper will give only a brief summary of them, for more would take too much space. In Canton the labour unions at the time of the survey were mostly under two labour Federations. viz., the Kwangtung Provincial Federation of Labour Unions, and the Labour Congress. These were generally classified as the right and left wing labour unions respectively. The Left Wing was dominated by the Communist Party and the Right wing was its opponent. Out of the 180 labour unions under survey, 130 belonged to the Labour Congress and 21 were under the Kwangtung Provincial Federation, 11 unions were independent and 2 of them belonged to both wings and one other general federation, 4 of them did not say to what larger organization they belonged.

Most of the 180 labour unions were newly organized and only 74 of them originated from guilds. As to their organization 168 used a committee system while the rest used a presidental system. These 180 unions had 290,620 members. 77, 932 of them were members of Kuomintang but we could not find out how many belonged to the Communist Party. There were 108,686 who were able to read the daily newspapers. This number seemed to be large for we all know the illiteracy of our people te be very extensive. But we must recognize the fact that the labour leaders who were sent by the political parties to work among the workmen in the last two years did a good deal of educational work for them, who were taught to read and write. Soon the labour movement became so strong that the workmen themselves realized their influence and wanted to read daily

what the newspapers had to say about them. Many unions had their own publications. Some unions admitted clerks and even returned students as members, so we can understand that the number of the rank of the union members who were able to read daily newspapers was not so great after all.

The 180 labour unions represented those trades which had about 485,268 workers, in other words, there were about 194. 648 workers who did not join the unions. Some of the labour unions had a provincial tinge, that is they had members from outside Canton. In this case we only studied their branch unions in Canton city. Some unions had no branch unions in Canton, in which cases we had to take the data from the unions as a whole. Out of these 180 labour unions 6 unions had membership of less than 100, 19 unions had a membership between 100 and 200, 17 unions 200 to 300 members, 22 unions 300 to 400, 9 unions 400 to 500, 13 unions 500 to 600, 8 unions 600 to 700, 6 unions 700 to 800, 12 unions 800 to 1000, 8 unions 1000 to 1200, 8 unions 1200 to 1400, 10 unions 1400 to 1600, 3 unions 1600 to 1800, 7 unions between 1800 and 2000, 9 unions 2000 and 2500,8 unions between 2500 and 3500, 5 unions between 3500 and 4500, 5 unions between 4500 and 10 000 and 5 unions between 10,000 and 15,000.

Government Registration Unions

As to the question of registration of labour unions with the government we found only 138 out of the 180 unions were so registered, 42 registered with the Governor's Office and about 60 registered with the Department of Agriculture and Labour of the Kwangtung Government, the rest registered with the City Government or some other government office. Two of these unions, the Mechanics Union and the Packers Union were organized early in the Ching Dynasty. About ten of them were organized between 1911 and 1921. The rest were organized in the last few years.

The question of working hours was very difficult to study in Canton, for Canton was still in the stage of home industry. Workmen had a great deal of freedom. They might stop at any time for a smoke, to drink tea, or tell stories. This is a very different condition from that of those who are working with machinery where men are almost part of the machine. The question of time is more important with the latter. Therefore for the majority of the 180 labour unions, the reports on the working hours were not very accurate, although the labour unions had regulations concerning the maximum of hours. The Coal Carriers' Union had a maximum of six, 20 unions had 8, 34 unions had 10, 23 unions had 12, 10 unions had 16, 2 had 18, one had 19 and one had 20, such as the Newspaper Sellers' Union and the Cake Makers Union. The reasons for the long hours in the case of the last two unions were because the longer they worked the more they gained. The cake makers had long hours only in their busy seasons, and in some months of the year were quite idle. The reason for the six hours as the maximun for the coal carriers was because there was not enough work to keep all employed. And hours of labour were limited for the union members so as to give some opportunity to others concerned.

The wages of these union workers were even more difficult to study than was the question of hours. For example, the income of the rickshaw coolies and the ordinary coolies on the streets depends on how much they work each day. Sometimes they get more and sometimes they get less. Some workmen were furnished with board and room, which made it very difficult to estimate their exact wages. So when we found that some received minimum wages of only a few dollars, we knew at once that they were furnished with room and board, and child labourers likewise. In addition to room and board for the hotel workers, these received a good deal of income from other sources, such as tips, etc. Out of the 180 labour unions, 170 unions reported on their minimum wages. 86 unions had minimum wages between fifty cents and $5 a month. 63 unions between $5.50 and $15. 19 unions between $16 and $45. 176 unions reported on the maximum wages. 47 unions had maximum wages between $4 and $15, 78 unions between $15 and $30, 38 unions from $31 to $85, and 13 unions from $100 to $500. The avesage of the minimum wages was $7.50 and the maximum $39 and the general average was $23.-25. Those who received high wages were returned students who had joined the unions, and actors. When the figures show so many unions had wages between say $10 and $100, they mean some might have $10,15,90, $55 and so on up to $100. a month. This will apply to all figures for the rest of this paper.

The report on unemployment was only 60,744 out of the total number 290,628 union members. This seems to be a small number, but we did not count the strikers from Hong-Kong and those who were not members of the unions. It was understood that unemployment was much greater with non-union men than with the union. The reasons for unemployment were such as the following: (1) Trade was bad therefore workmen were discharged (2) Strikes against the employers (3) Affects of the Hong Kong strike (4) Union wars (5) Poor transportation due to bandits (6) Not a busy season (7) The affect of using machinery in the place of hand workers and (8) Lack of raw materials.

Labor Union Fees

Union fees were divided up into two kinds, viz., the monthly dues and the entrance fee. The entrance fee was paid once for all and usually paid when one joined the union. The monthly fee was collected every month. 78 unions had entrancc fees from thirty cents to $1. 48 unions from $1.40 to $2, 34 unions from $2.20 to $5. 10 unions from $6 to $15., 6 unions from $20 to $48. One union had its members pay one day's wage as their entrance fees. Three unions had no entrance fees.

Out of the 180 labour unions 118 unions had monthly dues from two cents to twenty cents. 97 unions had twenty cents 31 unions from thirty one cents to fifty cents. 8 unions had from eighty cents to a dollar fifty cents. Five unions received commissions on goods sold by the employers. Five unions collected one day's wage as the monthly dues. One had half a day's wage and two had 5% of the monthly wages of the members, four had 2% and one had 1%. In addition to the fees mentioned above there were others, e.g., the Newspaper Sellers' Union collected $10 from each member as an educational fee. The Coffin Makers' Union had each member pay $70 as initiation fee, the Feather Workers' Union $12 and the Women Sock Makers' Union $2. The Photographers' Union had $2 as registration fee and the Coal Workers' Union forty cents. All these fees were paid once and for all.

The data given above was obtained mostly from the labour unions. Let us now turn to the facts that we obtained from some of the employers in the schools and the public offices.

2. Study of the Labour Conditions in the Schools and Public Offices

Those who were acquainted with the Canton situation will remember that many schools and hospitals in the last two years suffered to certain extent on account of labour troubles. This was one of the reasons why the Commission wanted to make a survey of the labour situation in the schools and other public institutions. The following questionnaire was sent to about fifty schools and public offices: (1) How many workmen were employed, (2) To what unions the workmen belonged, (3) How many were not union members, (4) What were their minimum wages, maximum wages andtheir average. (5) Their ages (6) The number of working hours (7) Any rest on Sundays? (8) Any Special regulations governing their workmen and special benefits for them and (9) What were their complaints about their.workmen.

Thirty two institutions and public offices answered our inquiries. These 32 places employed 926 workmen and 397 of them belonged to the Canton Miscellaneous Worker's Union and 250 belonged to the Lingnan Kung Chai Union, 36 to other unions and 243 did not join any union.

For maximum wages 5 places paid from $6 to $15, 12 places paid from $16 to $20, 9 places from $20 to $30 and 6 places from $36 to $80. The minimum wages in 4 places were from $2,50 to $6, in 9 places from $6,50 to $10, in 17 places from $11 to 15 and in 2 places from $16 to $17. There were 2 places where workers were furnished with board and their maximum wages were low. In all cases rooms were free.

Five places had no definite hours of work. One had six hours. Three had seven hours. Fifteen had eight hours. Three had nine hours. One had ten hours. One had eleven hours. Two had twelve hours and one had sixteen hours. Four places had minimum hours of one or two hours less than the maximum but the hours mentioned above were the practical working hours for these thirty two places.

Complaints were many but most of the institutions and public offices did not want to express their opinions at that time, but the Commission learned through investigation that the workmen were very lazy, not under discipline and left their work without permission.

Quite a few places were doing some educational work for their workmen. Some were considering a special program to improve worker's condition. On the whole the workmen in these places were much better treated than before 1925.

3. Study of Factories:

The Commission on Survey made special efforts to study labour conditions in factories so as to check over the reports from the labour unions and the public institutions. As was said at the beginning Canton has not yet become an industrial city and its industry has remained in the handicraft stage. These so-called factories were enlargements of home industries but some have begun to use machinery. Canton can not be compared with industrial cities of the West or even with Shanghai.

We received reports from 71 factories, 39 of which used machines and 32 hand power. In the first 39 factories, 7 were sock factories, 5 weaving factories, 7 rice factories, 5 machine shops, 4 rubber factories and 4 match factories, The rest were

oil, stone and flour factories. The other 32 hand work industries were socks, weaving cloth, firecrackers, Chinaware and glassware. The weaving factories were the most numerous among them.

In these 71 factories we found 1,617 men workers and 2,650 women workers and 336 child labourers under the age of fourteen, with a total number of 4,603 workers, in other words more than 50% of the workers were women. This was because most of the weaving, cloth, match and sock factories employed women. Their labour was cheaper. Some factories paid the same amount of wages to men that they did to the women. In these 71 factories, 18 used men workers alone, one used women, 23 used both men and women workers, 11 used men and child workers and 18 used all three kinds. Workers paid by the day were not included in the above figures.

Wages for the men workers: Out of the 70 factories (one did not report on this matter) the minimum monthly wage in ten factories was from $1 to $2.50, twenty seven paid from $3 to $5., seventeen from $6 to $10, eight from $10.50 to $15 and eight from $21 to $40. The maximum wage paid in eleven factories was from $3 to $10, in sixteen factories from $10.50 to $15, in twelve from $16 to $20, in thirteen from $22 to $30, in eleven from $33 to $50 and in seven from $51 to $75. The average monthly minimum wage was $8 and the maximum $25.50.

Of the forty factories which employed women workers, the minimum monthly wage in 20 factories was from $1.20 to $5, in 14 it was from $6 to $10, in 8 from $10.50 to $24. The maximum wage in 17 was from $4 to $10, in 15 from $10.50 to $18, in 10 from $21 to $60. The average of the minimum wages was $7 and of the maximum $15.36.

Of the 29 factories that had child labourers five factories only furnished board but no wages. Of the 29 factories 13 paid minimum wages of from fifty cents to $2.40, 7 from $3 to $5, 4 from $5.40 to $9. As for maximum wages 16 paid from sixty cents to $4., 5 from $5 to $9 and 3 from $12 to $24. The average of the minimum wages was about $3 and of the maximum was about $5.

23 out of 71 factories employed some workers by the day and their minimum wages paid each day was as follows: 12 paid 5 cents to 25 cents, 7 paid 30 to 50 cents, 4 paid 60 cents to $1.50. As a maximum 9 paid from 25 to 50 cents, 11 paid from 60 cents to $1 and 3 paid $1.50 to $3,50. The average of the minimum wages was 34 cents a day and of the maximum 80 cents.

Out of 71 factories 65 had regulations governing the working hours of their factories. Two factories fixed their working hours as six, two had seven hours, eight had eight hours, thirteen had nine hours, two had nine and half hours, six had ten hours, ten had eleven hours, twelve had twelve hours, six had thirteen hours, two had fourteen hours, one had fourteen and half hours and one had fifteen hours. Out of these sixty five factories forty of them keep going for nine or more hours.

Other special provisions for the workmen were quite important. As to the question of board we found that 44 factories furnished board free to their workmen, seven gave board to men workers only, and in thirteen factories the workmen had to provide it themselves. Five factories supplied board to their workers but one of them deducted $2.10 from each worker's wage each month, two deducted $4, one deducted $4.50 and one deducted $5.50.

Eight of the 71 factories had no regulations regarding the health of their workers, 57 factories stated that when workers were sick, they had to be responsible for their own care. In case of accidents when working in the factories two factories reported that they would not be responsible for them and four reported that they would. In time of sick leave 32 factories were willing to continue paying wages but 25 factories would not. One factory was willing to pay for the men workers but not the women workers. One factory signified that it would pay sick allowances except to those who had venereal diseases. Eleven had no regulations about sick leave.

Fourteen out of these seventy one factories had no regulations concerning holidays and vacations. Three gave no holidays, five gave between two and five days annually, seventeen gave between six and ten days, ten gave between twenty and twenty four days, two gave between thirty-two and thirty-five days, and five gave forty-eight to sixty days. Two gave no holidays except those declared by the government. One gave no holidays but gave double wages to those who worked on Sundays and New Year holidays.

Twenty three furnished room for their workers, thirty eight furnished rooms to some of their workers. Two would not furnish any rooms.

In thirty seven factories a hundred percent of the workers were union members, in four factories ninety percent, in three factories seventy percent, in six factories forty percent, in two twenty percent, one had less than twenty percent six factories had no union members. In one factory the men workers were union members but the women workers were not.

Cost of living and wages

In the last two years we have witnessed many strikes in Canton. The cause of these strikes was generally the matter of wages. What could be called a fair wage? Some thought that it should be according to the cost of living in Canton. The Department of Agriculture and Labour of the Kwangtng Government made a study of the cost of living in Canton for the last fifteen years. Therefore the Commission on Survey also made a study of the increase of wages received by 47 kinds of workers from 1912-1923 and by 44 kinds from 1912-1926, mostly from the Canton Kouloon Railway and the Electric Light Company of Canton so as to compare this with the increase of the cost of living in Canton.

TABLE

(Showing the increase of wages as compared with the increase in cost of living).

Year	*Wages*	*Price Index*	*Purchasing Power of the Dollar.*
1912	100.67	99.4	100.6
1913	100	100.0	100.0
1914	101.23	103.6	96.5
1915	100.19	112.1	89.2
1916	104.35	119.4	83.8
1917	106.69	124.7	80.2
1918	104.79	133.4	75.0
1919	106.19	136.4	73.3
1920	107.23	135.4	73.9
1921	119.34	144.8	69.1
1922	124.69	153.4	65.2
1923	131.30	161.0	62.1
1924	135.28	175.6	56.9
1925	206.63	172.03	58.2
1926	253.56	171.5	58.2

From the table above we can see at a glance the increase of wages in the last fifteen years as compared with the increase of cost of living in Canton.

Literature on the Union Movement

We also made a study of Chinese literature on the labour movement, communism, or other subjects available in Canton. We discovered 134 kinds of pamphlets, etc., 29 kinds about labour, six kinds about labour unions, 27 kinds about communism, six kinds about guild socialism, 9 kinds on cooperative societies, nineteen kinds on social problems, twenty six kinds on Marxism. What good has the labour Movement done? One question which has been in many of our minds refers to what has been done by the labour movement for the workers as a whole? Of course some can see both sides of the picture but there are others who see only one side of it. To the mind of the writer, the labour movement in the last two years has done more good than harm to the workers. The workers were lifted up into a higher position in society. They gained in self-respect. They were better treated by their employers. The increased burden may be a little too much for the merchants or the employers to stand, yet the workers as a whole have become better educated and more patriotic. Class consciousness has been greatly increased. For this we must give credit to the Communists who worked among the unions. The (writer's) criticism of some phases of the labour movement was that so many of the labour leaders were politicians rather than labourers, and these injected too much politics into the labour unions or used the labour unions as political tools. That was the reason why we saw so many labour demonstrations and street fights among the labour unions in the last two years. To some extent this type of labour leaders sought the betterment of the unions or the workers but they had for their ultimate aim strengthening the power of their political parties.

The data for present day conditions is not available but we may have some general idea about them. At the end of our survey, that is the beginning of last year, the Communist influence was predominant among the labour unions in Canton. In the middle of last April the Kuomintang split with the Communist Party, and the Communists had to leave Canton. The right wing group of the labour unions were in power again. The leaders of the left wing of the Kuomintang began to reorganize the labour unions which had been under the communist influence but they were not very successful, so they at once organized a Federation of revolutionist workers. At the same time, the Mechanics Union which was the largest and the most powerful union within the Kwangtung Provisional Federation had a quarrel with the leaders of the Kwangtung Provincial Federation, and threatened to become independent, and indeed is more or less independent now. The Federation of Revolutionist Workers at once utilized this opportunity to seek the help of the Mechanics' Union in order to make a stand against the opposing forces and the Mechanics Union responded with assistance. This was very important for the Federation of Revolutionist Workers, when the leaders of the left wing of the Kuomintang were forced out of power. The

The Hague Tribunal and the China Treaty Situation

LAWRENCE IMPEY.

THE Germans and Austrians were deprived of their extra-territorial rights in China through the misfortunes of war and the folly of certain Allied ministers in Peking; while the Russians surrendered their extrality rights because Moscow preferred to make a graceful political gesture rather than capitulate to *force majeure*. Now the Chinese Government at Peking, if indeed there be such a thing in existance, has denounced the Belgian and the Spanish Treaties in the order named, resuming the Belgian Concession in Tientsin and depriving or attempting to deprive the nationals of both countries of their extra-territorial rights and privileges. Whether this action will prove successful in the long run remains to be seen, for the Belgian government has submitted its case to the Permanent Court of International Justice sitting at the Hague, and it is reported that Spain intends to follow her example. The Proceedings of the Court will perhaps serve to present the situation most clearly, and for this reason they are appended verbatim:

Application Instituting Proceedings

Addressed to the registrar of the court, in conformity with article 40 of the statute, through the intermediary of the Belgian Legation at the Hague, on November 25th, 1926.

Denunciation of the treaty of November 2nd, 1865, between China and Belgium.

(*Translated by Registry.*)

To the President and Judges of the Permanent Court of International Justice.

The undersigned, being duly authorized by the Belgian Government.

Having regard to Article 46 of the Treaty concluded at Peking on November 2nd, 1865, between Belgium and China,

Having regard to the declarations of adherence to the Optional Clause of Article 36, paragraph 2, of the Statute of the Court made by Belgium and China;

Having regard to Article 40 of the Statute and Article 35, paragraph 2, of the Rules of Court;

Has the honour to submit the following Application:

According to Article 46 of the aforesaid Treaty of November 2nd, 1865, which came into force upon the exchange of ratifications on October 27th, 1866:

"Should the Government of His Majesty the King of the Belgians in the future consider it advisable to modify certain of the clauses of this Treaty, it shall to this end be at liberty to open negotiations after an interval of ten years from the date of exchange of ratifications, but six months before the expiration of the ten years, it must officially inform the Government of His Majesty the Emperor of China of its intention to introduce modifications and of what such modifications will consist. Failing such official notice, the Treaty will remain in force unchanged for a fresh term of ten years and so on for further periods of ten years."

The Chinese Government claimed to denounce the Treaty at the expiration of the present ten years' period which has just ended, and, on April 16th, 1926, it notified the Belgian Government that it regarded the Treaty as ceasing to operate as from October 27th, 1926.

The Belgian Government, though it contended, for its own part, that the Chinese Government did not possess the right of unilateral denuciation, nevertheless showed itself disposed, whilst maintaining its standpoint in its entirety, to consider, in agreement with the Chinese Government, whether it would not be possible to arrive at a friendly settlement of the question by means of the conclusion of a *modus vivendi*.

As the negotiations undertaken for this purpose were unsuccessful, the Belgian Government proposed to the Chinese Government that the dispute should be referred to the Permanent Court of International Justice by means of a special agreement.

The Chinese Government rejected this proposal, issued a presidential decree abrogating the Treaty of 1865, and enacted measures contrary to the rights conferred by this Treaty upon Belgium and her nationals.

The Belgian Government, in these circumstances, finds itself obliged to bring the case before the Court by means of an application.

Accordingly, subject to the subsequent presentation to the Court of any Cases, Counter-Cases and, in general, of any other documents or evidence:

May the Court be pleased:

To take note that for all notices and communications relating to the present suit, the applicant Power has selected as its address the Belgian Legation at The Hague;

To give notice of the present Application to the Government of the Chinese Republic, in accordance with Article 40, paragraph 2, of the Statute of the Court;

To give judgment, whether the aforesaid Government is present or absent, aud after such times as the Court may see fit to fix, to the effect that the Government of the Chinese Republic is not entitled unilaterally to denounce the Treaty of November 2nd, 1865;

To indicate, pending judgment, any provisional measures to be taken for the preservation of rights which may subsequently be recognized as belonging to Belgium or her nationals.

(*Signed*) Comte de Lalaing,
Charge d'affaires de Belgique a. i.

The Hague, November 25th, 1926.

The *President* of the *Permanent Court of International Justice*,

Having regard to Article 41 and 48 of the Court's Statute;

Having regard to Article 57 of the Rules of Court;

Having regard to the Application instituting proceedings dated November 25th, 1926, and filed with the Registry of the Court through the intermediary of the Belgian Chargé d'affaires *ad interim* at The Hague on November 26th, 1926;

Having regard to the Case filed by the Belgian Government on January 3rd, 1927;

Having regard to Order No. 433 addressed on November 6th, 1926, by the President of the Republic of China to the Chinese Minister for Foreign Affairs, an English translation of which was filed with the Registry by the Belgian Government on December 14th, 1926:

Having regard to the Treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation concluded at Peking on November 2nd, 1865, between Belgium and China, a copy of which was attached to the said Case filed by the Belgian Government;

Having regard to the Report of the Commission on Extra-territoriality in China constituted in pursuance to Resolution V adopted at the Conference of Washington on the Limitation of Armaments, December 10th, 1921, of which Report a copy was likewise attached to the Case filed by the Belgian Government;

Whereas the Chinese Government has declared the aforementioned Treaty to have ceased to be effective, whilst the Belgian Government, on the other hand, maintains that it is still in force, and as, consequently, the situation secured by the Treaty to Chinese nationals resident in Belgium has undergone no modification, whilst the corresponding situation of Belgian nationals in China has been altered in virtue of the abovementioned Presidential Order;

Whereas the object of the measures of interim protection contemplated by the Statute of the Court is to preserve the respective rights of the Parties, pending the decision of the Court; and as, in the present case, the rights in question are those reserved to Belgium and to Belgian nationals in China, by the treaty of November 2nd, 1865, in addition to those resulting from nontreaty law;

Whereas, on the other hand, Belgium and China have signed and ratified the Protocol of signature of December 16th, 1920, relating to the adoption of the Statute of the Court;

as these two Powers have recognized as compulsory the Court's jurisdiction, in accordance with Article 36, paragraph 2, of the Court's Statute; and as sub-paragraph (*d*) of this paragraph covers legal disputes concerning the nature or extent of the reparation to be made for the breach of an international obligation;

as, however, in the event of an infraction—a contingency rendered possible by the situation resulting from the publication of the aforesaid Chinese Presidential Order—of certain of the rights, which Belgium or her nationals would possess in China, if the Treaty of November 2nd, 1865, were recognized as still operative, such infraction could not be made good simply by the payment of an indemnity or by compensation or restitution in some other material form;

---

rank and file of the Labour Congress are still very active and they will yet make strong stand in Canton. At the moment we have in Canton four main groups of labour unions, viz., 1. Labour Congress, 2. Federation of Revolutionist Workers, 3. Mechanics Union, 4. Kwangtung Provisional Federation of Labour Unions.

After the recent uprising of the Communist Party in Canton (Dec. 1927), both the left wing of the Kuomingtang and the Communist Party were forced out of Canton. This will have great effect on the labour unions which have been under their influence. The writer offers the same criticism as he did with reference to the labour movement in the past: Politicians should leave the labour unions alone, then we will have a genuine labour movement led and developed by the workers themselves. Many labour unions have seen this danger and have declared their independence from any of the above groups of labour unions. The labour unions in Canton are well organized and command our most thoughtful attention.

Canton, January 10th, 1928.

Whereas, this being so, the object of the measures of interim protection to be indicated in the present case must be to prevent any rights of this nature from being prejudiced;

Indicates provisionally, pending the final decision of the Court in the case submitted by the Application of November, 25th, 1926—by which decision the Court will either declare itself to have no jurisdiction or give judgement on the merits—and subject to any modification which it may subsequently be considered desirable to make in the present Order, that the protection which the abovementioned Presidential Order of November 6th, 1926, grants, in accordance with the rules of international law and usage, to the Belgian Legation and consulates and to Belgian nationals, property and ships in China should include the following:

I.—*As regards nationals:*

(1) a right on the part of any Belgian who may have lost his passport or have committed some offence against the law, to be conducted in safety to the nearest Belgian consulate (cf. Treaty of November 2nd, 1865, Article 10);

(2) effective protection of Belgian missionaries who have peacefully proceeded to the interior of the country; and, in general, protection of Belgians against any insult or violence (cf Treaty of November 2nd, 1865, Articles 15 and 17);

(3) A right on the part of any Belgian who may commit a crime against a Chinese or any other offence against the law, not to be arrested except through a consul, nor to be subjected, as regards the excecution of any penalty involving personal violence or duress, to any except the regular action of Belgian law (cf. Treaty of November 2nd 1865, Article 19);

II. — *As regards property and shipping*

protection against any sequestration or seizure not in accordance with the generally accepted principles of international law and against any destruction other than accidental (cf. Treaty of November 2nd, 1865, Article 14);

III. — *As regards judicial safeguards:*

a right on the part of physical and moral persons of Belgian nationality to have any legal proceedings to which they may be parties before Chinese authorities heard by the modern courts, in conformity with the modern codes of Law (the courts and codes mentioned by the Chinese delegate in his statement of November 25th, 1921, before the Commission for the Pacific and Far East of the Washington Conference and referred to in the abovementioned Report of the Commission on Extra-territoriality in China), with right of appeal, in accordance with the regular legal procedure and with the assistance of advocates and interpreters chosen by them and duly approved by the said courts.

Done at The Hague, this eighth day of January, nineteen hundred and twenty-seven, in four copies, one of which shall be deposited in the archives of the Court and the others transmitted to the Government of China, the Government of Belgium and the Council of the League of Nations respectively.

(*Signed*) MAX HUBER,
President.
(*Signed*) A. HAMMARSKJOLD,
Registrar.

ORDER Made on February 15th, 1927.

The PRESIDENT of the PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE,

Having regard to Article 48 of the Statute of the Court;

Having regard to the Application instituting proceedings dated November 25th, 1926, filed with the Registry of the Court on November 26th, 1926, on behalf of the Belgian Government bringing before the Court a suit in regard to the denunciation by the Chinese Government of the Treaty concluded on November 2nd, 1865, between Belgium and China;

Having regard to the Order indicating measures of protection made on January 8th, 1927;

Whereas, by a communication dated February 3rd, 1927, the Agents of the Belgian Government before the Court in this suit have informed the Court that, the Chinese Minister for Foreign Affairs having declared the Chinese Government to be willing to apply to Belgium as a provisional regime a certain specified treatment, the Belgian Minister at Peking has accepted this proposal on behalf of the Belgian Government;

Whereas the agreement which is said to have been concluded will comprise the following treatment.

(1) Adequate protection will be granted to Belgian subjects, including missions, and to their property and vessels, in accordance with the rules of international law;

(2) The customs tariff at present applied to other countries will also be applied to merchandise imported into China from Belgium or exported from China to Belgium;

(3) Civil and criminal suits in which Belgian nationals are implicated will be heard by the modern courts only, with the right of appeal, Belgian subjects being authorized to obtain the assistance of advocates and interpreters of Belgian or other nationality, duly approved by the courts;

Whereas the aforesaid Agents have, on behalf of the Belgian Government, formally requested the President of the Court to revoke the abovementioned Order of January 8th, 1927;

Whereas they have indicated that a decision by the President revoking the abovementioned Order would be in accordance with the wish of the Chinese Government;

Considering that there is no question in this case of an agreement regarding the settlement of the dispute under the terms of Article 61, paragraph 1, of the Revised Rules of Court, since the Chinese Government has addressed no communication to the Court either in regard to the abovementioned treatment or conveying a desire for the revocation of the Order in question;

Considering that the present suit has been brought by unilateral application and that, as the time allowed for the filing of the Counter-Case has not expired, the Respondent has not had an opportunity of indicating whether he accepts the Court's jurisdiction in this case;

that, in these circumstances, there is nothing to prevent the Applicant, subject to the decision of the Court, from modifying his original submissions;

Considering that it is Belgium which, by proposing in its Application instituting proceedings the indication of measures of protection and by developing that proposal in its Case, has caused the Court to consider whether circumstances required the indication of such measures in this case;

That, as set out in the grounds for the Order of January 8th, 1927, the aim of that Order is exclusively to safeguard certain rights which Belgium might be entitled to assert on the basis of the Treaty of November 2nd, 1865, if that Treaty were held by the Court not to have ceased to be effective;

Considering that the agreement which, according to the terms of the communication received from the Agents of the Belgian Government, has been concluded between Belgium and China, would provisionally take the place of the régime provided for in the Treaty of 1865, in particular as regards the rights accruing to Belgium under that Treaty, which rights it is the aim of the Order of January 8th 1927, to preserve until the Court shall have given its final judgment;

that, consequently, the aforesaid Treaty would provisionally cease to be operative as regards these rights, which could not, therefore, no matter what the tenor of the Court's final judgment may be, serve as a basis for any claim enforceable at law and put forward on the ground of some violation of these rights during the period for which the new régime agreed upon between the Parties might be applicable;

that, furthermore, a unilateral declaration by the Belgian Government to the same effect, which should be regarded as a modification of that Government's original submissions, would suffice, were it accepted by the Court, to produce the same result;

Considering that, under these conditions, the new fact brought to the knowledge of the Court by the abovementioned communication from the Agents of the Belgian Government has removed the circumstances which, according to the terms of the Order of January 8th, required the indication of measures of protection;

Considering that in the present case there are no other circumstances independent of the legal situation created by the Parties, resulting either from agreements concluded between them or from unilateral declarations in regard to matters concerning which they may use their discretion, which would point to the indication of measures of protection in the interests of the procedure alone;

Considering that measures of protection, indicated by the Court as being for purely legal reasons rendered necessary by circumstances, cannot be dependent, as regards their applicability, upon the position of negotiations that may be in progress between the Parties;

that, consequently, the Order of January 8th, 1927, indicating measures of protection can, if revoked, only be so finally and in its entirety,

Declares that the Order indicating measures of protection made by him on January 8th, 1927, shall cease to be operative.

Done at The Hague, this fifteenth day of February, nineteen hundred and twenty-seven, in four copies, one of which shall be deposited in the archives of the Court and the others transmitted respectively to the Government of China, to the Government of Belgium and to the Council of the League of Nations.

(*Signed*) Max Huber,
President.
(*Signed*) Paul Ruegger,
Deputy-Registrar.

ORDER

Made on June 18th, 1927.

TWELFTH (ORDINARY) SESSION

Present:

MM. HUBER, *President*,

(*Continued on page 220*)

Buy at
Wing On
Sincere
Sun Sun

Buy at
Sun Sun
Wing On
Sincere

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Buy at

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WING ON COMPANY

SUN SUN COMPANY

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of the world and in the interior of China

"ESTABLISHED FOR YOUR SERVICE"

In the United States Court for China

IN RE LAST WILL AND TESTA MENT
of
CHARLES KLINCK,
Deceased.

Cause No. 3016
Special Proceeding No. 668A

Filed at Shanghai, China.
January 7, 1928.

JAMES M. HOWES
Clerk of the U.S. Court of China.

CITATION:

A petition having been filed for probate of the last will and testament of Charles Klinck, deceased, and for letters testamentary on said estate by John F. Messer and James Gibbs, executors named, in said will, it is ORDERED·

That notice to be hereby given to Isabel Matilda Messer, Honorina Isabel Klinck, May Klinck, George Frederick Klinck, William Jacob Klinck, Margaret Meyer and Paul Emil Valentine Meyer, and to all others concerned or interested to appear in this Court in the United States Court room in Shanghai, China, on Tuesday the 28th day of February, 1928, at 10 o'clock a.m. to show cause why said petition should not be granted.

This citation shall be duly served on any of the foregoing named persons found within the jurisdiction of this Court and a copy thereof sent by registered post to the last known address of those without the jurisdiction. Notice of hearing of said petition shall also be published in a Shanghai newspaper of general circulation once ni each of three successive weeks, the last publication to be not less than thirty days before the date set for hearing.

MILTON D. PURDY
JUDGE

Dated at Shanghai, China.
January 7, 1928

In the United States Court for China

In Re. Last Will and Testament
of
JOHN T. PROCTOR,
Deceased.

Cause No. 3021

Special Proceeding No. 669

Filed at Shanghai, Jan. 5, 1927

JAMES M. HOWES
Clerk of the U. S. Court of China.

CITATION:

The petition having been filed for probate of the last Will and Testament of John T. Proctor, deceased, and for letters testamentary on said estate by Nellie Merinda Proctor executrix named in said Will, it is ORDERED.

That notice to be hereby given to Paul M. Proctor, 1834 Princeton Avenue, St. Paul, Minnesota; Downing E. Proctor, 1428 S 8th Street, Waco, Texas; Helen Proctor, 12 Merrill Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts; and Mildred Proctor, Granville, Ohio; and to all others concerned or interested to appear in this Court in the United States Court room in Shanghai, China, on Monday the 5th day of March, 1928, at 10 o'clock a.m. to show cause why said petition should not be granted.

This citation shall be duly served on any of the foregoing named persons found within the jurisdiction of this Court and a copy thereof sent by registered post to the last known address of those without the jurisdiction. Notice of hearing said petition shall also be published in a Shanghai newspaper of general circulation once in each of three successive weeks, the last publicetion to be not less than thirty days before the date set for hearing.

MILTON D. PURDY
JUDGE.

Dated at Shanghai, China.
January 5, 1928

In the United States Court for China

ETHEL ALLEN BREWSTER,
Plaintiff,

vs

JOSEPH EVAN BREWSTER,
Defendant.

Cause No. 3029
Civil No. 1269

ORDER.

Filed at Shanghai, China,
January 10, 1928.

L. T. KE AKE
Assistant Clerk.

ORDER.

The object of this suit is an action for divorce.

On motion of the Plaintiff, it is this 10th day of January, 1928, ordered that the Defendant cause his appearance to be entered herein on or before the fortieth day, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, occurring after the day of the last publication of this order; otherwise the cause will be proceeded with as in cause of default.

MILTON D. PURDY
Judge

Dated at Shanghai, China,
January 10, 1928.

In the United States Court for China

In re
Last Will and Testament
of
MINNIE BLAIR,
Deceased.

Cause No. 3023
Estate No. 670
NOTICE

Pursuant to an order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of MINNIE BLAIR, deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on or before June 14, 1928, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to the undersigned.

Yangtsze Insurance Association, Ltd.
26 The Bund,
SHANGHAI.

Shanghai, China.
January 11, 1928.

In the United States Court for China

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Ex relatione George Sellett,
United States District Attorney
for China,
Plaintiff,

vs.

HOY SUN COMPANY, FEDERAL
INCORPORATED, U. S. A.,
Defendant.

Cause No. 2970

Civil No. 1223

ORDER

Filed at Shanghai, China,
January 20, 1928.

JAMES M. HOWES
Clerk.

The object of this is to secure the dissolution of the above named defendant corporation.

WHEREAS plaintiff herein, by its attorney, has, this 20th day of January 1928, made application the substitution of publication for personal service of summons upon defendant herein; and

WHEREAS it appears from the files of this case that on returned by the Marshal of the United States Court for China, "Defendant cannot be found within the jurisdiction of this Court"; and

WHEREAS it appears from the files of this case that on the 13th day of December 1927, A. Viola Smith, Acting Registrar, China Trade Act, filed herein on affidavit to the effect that no officers of the defendant corporation are residing or to be found anywhere within the jurisdicton of this Court nor have they been within the jurisdiction of this Court at any time during the six months last prior to December 13 1927.

NOW, THEREFORE, it is, this 20th day of January 1928, ORDERED that the defendant cause its appearance to be entered herein on or before the fortieth day, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, occurring after the day of the first publication of this order; otherwise the cause will be proceeded with as in cause of default.

BY THE COURT,
MILTON D. PURDY
Judge.

January 20, 1928.

Kiangnan Dock & Engineering Works

Engineers, Boilermakers and Shipbuilders

SHANGHAI

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C. 1676 & 1678

Cable Address:
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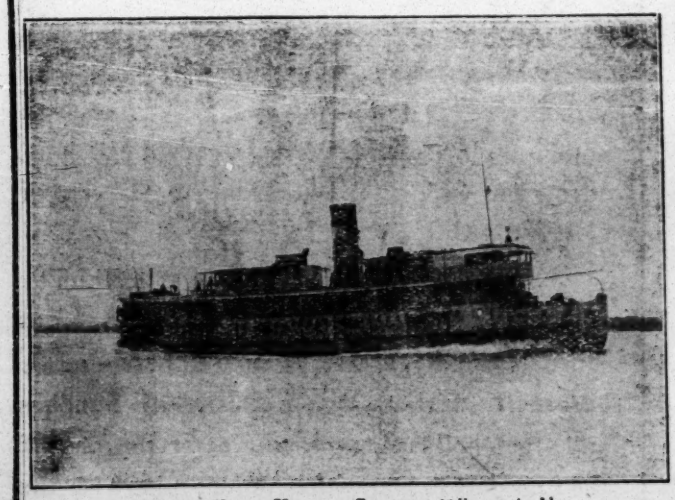
Shanghai

Codes Used:
A.B.C. 5th Edition,
Bentley's, Lieber's,
Standard, The
Engineering 2nd
Edition.

Two Dry Docks—Dimensions are

Name	Length on Blocks	Breadth		Depth on Sill
		Top	Bot.	
No. 1 Dock.....	545-ft.	70-ft.	62-ft.	20-ft.
No. 2 Dock.....	502- „	70- „	60- „	23- „

Sheerlegs to lift 75 tons.



Winter Upper Yangtse Steamer "Yung An"

On Trials—Speed 14.3 knots loaded,
153-ft. by 29-ft. by 8-ft. 6-ins. Draft 6-ft. 6-ins.

(*Continued from page 116*)

LODER, *Former President*,
Lord FINLAY,
MM. NYHOLM,
MOORE,
DE BUSTAMANTE,
ALTAMIRA,
ODA,
ANZILOTTI,
PESSOA,
YOVANOVITCH, } *Judges.* / *Deputy-Judge.*

CASE CONCERNING THE DENUNCIATION OF THE TREATY OF NOVEMBER 2nd, 1865, BETWEEN CHINA AND BELGIUM

THE COURT,

composed as above,

after deliberation,

makes the following *Order:*

The Permanent Court of International Justice;

Having regard to Article 48 of the Statute;

Having regard to the Application instituting proceedings dated November 25th, 1926, filed with the Registry of the Court on November 26th, 1926, on behalf of the Belgian Government and submitttng to the Court a Case concerning the denunciation by the Chinese Government of the Treaty concluded on November 2nd, 1865, between Belgium and China;

Having regard to the Orders made by the President in this case on January 8th and February 15th, 1927;

Whereas, by decision of December 14th, 1926, the President of the Court, in virtue of the powers conferred upon him by Article 33 of the Rules of Court, fixed the times for the filing of the documents of procedure in this case as follows:

for the Case, by the Applicant,
Wednesday, January 5th, 1927;

for the Counter-Case, by the Respondent.
Wednesday, March 16th, 1927;

for the Reply, by the Applicant,
Wednesday, April 6th, 1927;

for the Rejoinder, by the Respondent,
Wednesday, June 8th, 1927;

Whereas, in a communication dated January 17th, 1927 addressed to the Registrar of the Court, the Belgian Government informed him that, as the Belgian and Chinese Governments had decided by mutual agreement to reopen negotiations for the conclusion of a treaty abrogating that of 1865, the Belgian Government, being anxious to facilitate these negotiations, would be glad if, to meet a desire of the Chinese Government, the time allowed to the latter Government for the submission of its Case could be extended;

Whereas, moreover, by a decision of January 20th, communicated to the Parties on the same date, the President of the Court, on receipt of this request and having regard to the fact that it appeared to be intended to meet a desire of the Chinese Government, which had not, at all events, opposed the extension sought, modified as follows the times fixed on December 14th, 1926:

for the Counter-Case, by the Respondent,
Wednesday, May 25th, 1927;

for the Reply, by the Applicant,
Wednesday, June 15th, 1927;

for the Rejoinder, by the Respondent,
Wednesday, August 17th 1927;

Whereas, by a further communication of May 2nd, 1927 addressed to the Registrar of the Court, the Belgian Government—since it seemed that the negotiations for the conclusion of a new treaty would not lead to a definite result before the last date fixed for the filing of the Chinese Government's Counter-Case and in fulfilment of a promise made by them to the latter Government at the time of the opening of the above-mentioned negotiations—asked for a further extension of the various times;

As, furthermore, by a decision of May 10th 1927, communicated to the Parties on the same day, the President, complying with this request, granted an extension until June 18th of the time for the filing of the Chinese Government's Counter-Case, whilst leaving to the Court itself, when it met, the fixing of the times for the filing of the Reply and Rejoinder respectively;

Considering that, by a letter to the Registrar of the Court dated June 14th, 1927, the Belgian Government has, in the last place, for the reasons already set out in its above-mentioned communication of May 2nd, 1927, submitted to the Court a further request for an extension of the times for the written procedure in the case in question, without however proposing any date for the expiration of these times;

Considering that, in the circumstances indicated in the President's decision of January 20th, 1927, this request should be accorded;

THE COURT,

Decides, in accordance with the provisions of Article 33 of the Rules of Court, to fix as follows the subsequent times

for the written proceedings in the case between Belgium and China concerning the termination by China of the Sino-Belgian Treaty of November 2nd, 1865:

for the Counter-Case, by the Respondent,
Wednesday, February 15th, 1928;
for the Reply, by the Applicant,
Sunday, April 1st, 1928;
for the Rejoinder, by the Respondent,
Tuesday, May 15th, 1928.

Reading between the lines of the foregoing it becomes evident that the Peking Government, took alarm at the first Order of the Court protecting Belgian nationals and decided to open negotiations forthwith least further Orders should prove even more damaging to their hopes. For the remainder of 1927, therefore, interminable discussions have been taking place with regard to a modus vivendi, to the great dissatisfaction of Belgian nationals, who are extremely apprehensive as to the possibility of surrender of any of their extra-territorial privileges. Neither side will reveal how the situation now stands, and one can only presume that it resembles in some of its aspects the Sino-Japanese negotiations which have followed on the Chinese denunciation of the Japanese commercial treaty last year. On this occasion also the Chinese government attempted to abolish extra-territorial rights, but their demands have so far been refused by the Japanese government and a kind of stalemate has ensued, neither side being willing to give way.

In the latter part of 1927 the Sino Spanish Treaty was also denounced, in spite of the urgent protests of the Spanish Government, and it is thought probable that another appeal to the International Court will ensue, in order to provide the Spanish minister with its decision to use as a weapon in negotiating a fresh treaty. During 1928 two more treaties will lapse, those of Portugal and Italy, and it is understood that the Chinese intend to denounce these also, an act which, if successful, will prove more profitable than their previous efforts in that it will afford them an opportunity of taking over the Italian Concession in Tientsin after the manner in which they have handled the ex-German and ex-Russian concessions in the same city. But the Powers are becoming seriously alarmed by the increasing threat to the safety of their nationals, and the ministers of the Big Five are said to be exchanging informal views as to the best steps to take for the protection of foreigners in China.

If rumours are to be believed, this action is more or less being forced upon them by circumstances, for well-informed circles suggest the possibility that the four Powers whose treaties have been or will shortly be denounced, all intend to appeal to the International Court of Justice and obtain its judgement after which they will individually and collectively approach the Japanese government with a request for the latter's cooperation in their endeavour to obtain protection for their nationals in chaotic China.

Peking Jan. 17, 1928

New Developments in the Anglo-American Oil War

The Standard Oil Company of New York, according to a *Reuter* report on Jan. 16, has replied to criticism of the British Royal Dutch Shell Company regarding the Standard's purchase of oil from Soviet Russia, the statement declaring that the Standard Oil Company of New York "will be in no way swerved by such desperate and destructive measures as the British company is following in India and threatening inother parts of the world."

The Standard's statement alleges that the Royal Dutch Shell Company last September started a destructive price-cutting war in India which will cost the British companies G. $12, 750, 000 a year and the Standard G. $4, 000, 000 a year. The American company in defending its purchases of oil from Russia declares that its dealings are justified in accordance with an opinion of Secretary of State Hughes in 1920, authorizing American firms to deal with Soviet Russia "at their own risk." The Standard also alleges that the British companies prior to 1926 purchased more Russian oil for sale in India than did the American company and that since the British companies are now purchasing oil from Roumania, they are independent of Russian oil anyway.

The recent statement was made in reply to a declaration of Sir Henri Deterding that the Standard's purchases of Russian oil "was against the interests of humanity and trade honesty."

It has recently been shown quite conclusively that the British Government's action in raiding the Soviet Russian Trading Company, Arcos House, in London and ensuing breaking off of relations with Soviet Russia were due to pressure brought by Sir Henri Deterding who was incensed because the Russians had made a contract with the Standard Oil Company.

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26 BROADWAY NEW YORK

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Paraffine Wax and Candles
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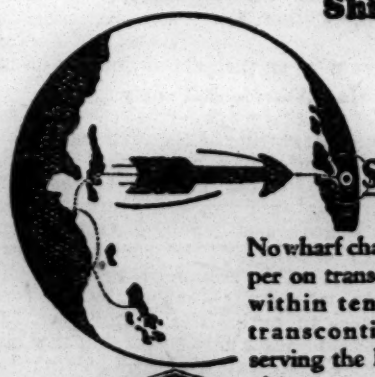

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The Drift Toward a Revision of the Treaties

BY J. B. P.

There are innumerable indications that China and the Powers, particularly, America, Britain and Japan, are drifting in the direction of a revision or modernization of the old treaty situation which has adversely affected the relations of East and West for so many years. The old saying that straws show the direction of the wind has an application here, for while there has been no official announcement from any quarter, there are, nevertheless, unmistakable evidences of important developments in the not distant future,

Cooperation Between Peking and Nanking

Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, Whose Declaration on Foreign Policy Appears Herewith.

Probably the most significant development from the standpoint of China is a tendency on the part of Peking and Nanking to get together on the matter of appointing a unified Chinese delegation to deal with the Powers. Practically all reports on this matter have come from Japanese sources, probably due to the fact that the question of treaty revision is of more acute interest to the Japanese due to the fact that the Sino-Japanese commercial treaty has expired and the Japanese have been trying for a considerable period to induce the Peking Government to negotiate a new treaty. Chinese and Japanese delegates have been meeting in Peking for many months, but nothing substantial has been accomplished owing to the fact that the Nationalists have announced their refusal to be bound by any contracts negotiated exclusively with the Peking Government on the part of foreign interests.

The Sino-American Treaty

About three weeks ago there was a report from Washington that Li Chin-lun, representative of the Nationalist Government in the American capital had approached Dr. Sao-ke Alfred Sze, representative of the Peking Government in Washington with a proposal that they get together and induce the authorities of the Peking and Nanking Governments to unite on the matter of appointing a delegation to negotiate a new Sino-American treaty. This action of the two Chinese officials in Washington was brought about by the repeated declaration of the American authorities that "America was ready to open negotiations for a new treaty, but that nothing could be done so long as China was divided." China is now trying to meet that objection by appointing a united delegation and thereby calling the State Department's bluff!

Peking's Attitude

The Japanese *Toho* news service on Jan. 20 carried an interview with Wang Yin-tai, the Peking Minister of Foreign Affairs which stated that "the movement for the unification of diplomacy in North and South China is gradually being realized. The Peking and Nationalist Governments acted in concert in the abrogation of the Sino-Spanish Treaty. The early enforcement of the statutory tariff (tariff autonomy) and the approaching date of revising the treaties with Britain and America causes us to keenly realize the necessity of cooperation between North and South. It is a fact that the two factions are on the way toward cooperation."

The significance of these developments are not to be underestimated, for they indicate unmistakably that China is getting her house in order for treaty revision—for calling the old bluff of the Powers, that China was solely responsible for blocking a revision of the antiquated treaties pertaining to the control of the tariff and extraterritoriality. And to consider the question from the standpoint of the Powers, their action is being hastened by China's recent gesture in breaking off relations with the Soviet Russians. Elsewhere in this issue of *The Review* is a statement-calling attention to the necessity for action on the part of America and Great Britain, which was made by Sir Frederick Whyte in New York on his way home to England from an inspection of conditions in China.

Attitude of the Businessmen

Another indication of a changing viewpoint on this question of treaty revision is also provided in the changed attitude on the part of the large foreign business concerns on the matter of Chinese taxes. After all of the noise and commotion and threats of intervention which filled the local foreign die-hard press last spring, the large foreign interests, especially the tobacco and oil companies are now paying the so-called "illegal" taxes, a matter of very great importance for it indicates that these companies have at last come to a realization that they must comply with the wishes of the Chinese if they hope to continue to do business in this country

Attitude of the Nationalist Government

In these columns of *The Review* last week there appeared an important declaration by Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang on the question of foreign policy, a matter which receives further attention in the editorial columns of this week's issue of *The Review*. Now of further significance in this same direction, we have a similar declaration on the part of the Nationalist Government at Nanking. This declaration was by Gen. Chiang Kai-shek who stated that the proposal will be brought to the attention of the Fourth Plenary Session of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang which is scheduled to be held in the Nationalist Capital shortly after the China New Year Holidays. The statement, which also refers to domestic policies, follows:

1. As regards Foreign Policy:

a. The formulation of all foreign policies of the Kuomintang and the Nationalist Government shall be guided as heretofore by the principles laid down in the declaration of foreign policies announced by the 1st Plenary Session of the Kuomintang with the view to bringing about, within the shortest possible time, a position of freedom and equality for China in the family of nations;

b. The abrogation of all unequal treaties shall, whenever possible, be achieved by peaceful negotiation though in an uncompromising spirit. Negotiations must be entered into simultaneously with all countries with which China has had treaty relations. Should various countries decline to enter into any negotiation, or, in case the negotiations produce no result, then the Nationalist Government, shall, in accordance with customary international practices and under the pressure of changed circumstances take upon itself to nulify all treaties;

c. All popular movements against foreign governments shall be placed under supervision of the Party's Central Authorities. All such movements must be orderly, well-planned and well-organized, and must not be disorderly and scattered;

d. A formal declaration as to the reasons for having changed our policy regarding Soviet Russia be issued, with the stipulation that only after the Soviet Government shall have indicated its decision to discontinue its program of internal agitation in China and produced conclusive proof therefor, can Sino-Soviet friendly relations be resumed;

e. To the various colonies and dependencies and their oppressed peoples. we shall continue to extend our assistance for their liberation in the spirit of the Three People's Principles.

2. As regards Internal Problems:

a. Let it be announced to the Chinese people that when the Northern Expedition shall have been completed, a National People's Assembly shall be convened within the shortest period possible;

b. The Kuomintang's political administration of the country shall be guided by the principles as laid down by Dr. Sun in his "Principles for the Reconstruction of China."

c. Basing upon the above-mentioned principles of our late leader, the three successive periods of military supervision, political tutelage and constitutional government must be immediately and clearly divided for the information of the people;

d. All officials of various districts must be trained for self-government;

e. An examination of specialists be held with the view to placing these men in their proper place;

f. To protect the interests of agriculture and industry.

3 As regards the solution of the Party's Problems:

a. To reorganize the construction of the Party's Central Headquarters;

b. To re-cast the Party's slogans;

c. To carry out the principle that within the Party there should be no factions.

4. As regards Popular Movements:

To rectify all errors in the past, the central authorities to formulate new rules governing popular movements and the aims to be attained.

The Manchurian Loan and U. S. Policy

BY WM. R. JOHNSON

THE tacit approval by the State Department of the Morgan loan to the Japanese South Manchurian Railway is a grave blunder, and if it indicates, as it seems, a change in America's Far Eastern policy, it is as grave a blunder as that of President Wilson at Paris when he gave his assent to the retention of the former German leasehold in Shantung by Japan.

To the Chinese patriot, Manchuria is as much a part of China as California is, to the American, a part of the United States. Nationalist China can no more be expected to consent to the permanent alienation of that territory, than Abraham Lincoln could have been expected to consent to the secession of the southern states.

During recent months, Japan has reorganized and unified her governmental machinery in the Liaotung Peninsula and Manchuria, and a close study of the official declarations of the Japanese government during recent months and of the propaganda being currently published in American papers, indicate clearly that Japan is preparing the world for larger assumptions of authority in Manchuria and Mongolia, and that she intends to defend her claims in that territory by force if necessary.

The South Manchurian Railway, with its "neutral" zone heavily guarded by the Japanese army, is the basis of Japan's operations in that region. For America to participate in the financing of this Japanese "spear-point", is for her to take a substantial interest in the Japanese side of this controversy, said the Rev. Wm. R. Johnson, speaking to-day at the church of the Wesley Foundation at Princeton University. Continuing he said:

Such action on the part of the United States seems to indicate a definite break from America's traditional policy in the East and will still further seriously impair American prestige in China.

The Chinese nationalists have accomplished remarkable results. In their military campaigns they have shown amazing strategy and real fighting ability. In eighteen months they have taken by their military prowess not less than eight and extended their authority over fifteen of the twenty-two provinces. These victories have not been of the bloodless order so characteristic of most Chinese campaigns during recent decades. The Southern losses during these months have been probably not less than those of the federal armies during the first two years of the American Civil War. These victories have been won with the meagerest equipment and against armies lavishly supplied with most modern military devices. The Southern military campaign is being energetically pushed against the Northern War Lords who are at bay in Chili and Shantung. Moreover, communism has been largely driven underground.

Nevertheless Chinese nationalism has not yet entirely found itself. While in considerable part maintaining an effective military unity it is divided internally on such major issues as Communism, the supremacy of the civil over the military power, and the question as to whether their claim to full sovereignty within Chinese territory are to be supported by force or to be asserted only by peaceful means. These questions are in kind as far removed from the mere struggle for personal aggrandizment of the war lords who, usually with the connivance of some concession hunting power, fatten themselves at the public expense. That the main lines of cleavage among Chinese nationalists, are along such lines as these, indicates that the awakening of China has advanced apace.

It would be a fundamental error for America to assume, as so many writers do, that conditions in China are hopeless and that China will never be able to set things right in her own house. When the story is fully known, it will be found that thousands of young patriots have gladly sacrificed their lives for their country, and that other thousands continue the struggle for a new liberty and a new life. The accomplishments of the last two years are of great significance and indicate a nationwide response to the ideals of a free and united and a reformed China.

Except for the aid given the colonists, particularly by France, the American Revolution would have failed, and with great loss to the cause of democracy and liberalism. What the consequences would have been not only to America, but to the British Empire and to the world can hardly be estimated.

Similarly Chinese nationalism needs friends. Means should be found immediately for granting their just demands, Large subsidies for communism are pouring into the country from Russia. Reactionary forces of aggression not only

(Continued on page 225)

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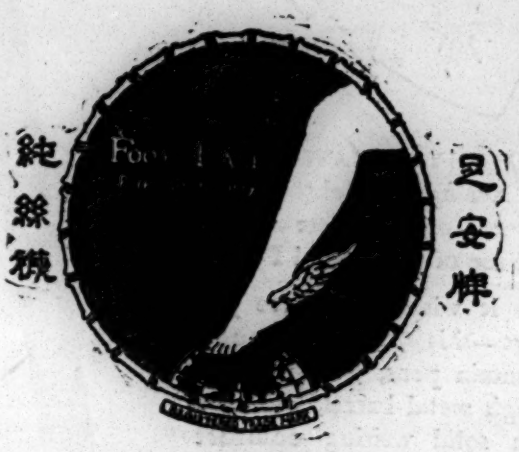

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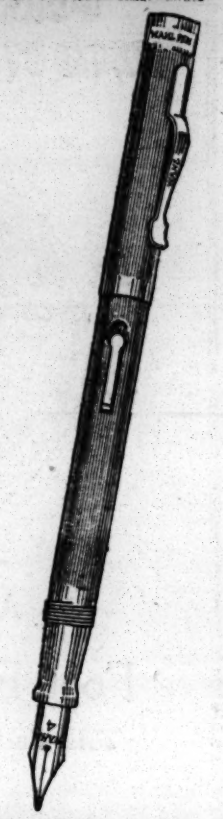

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Men and Events

Dean C. J. F. Simons, pastor of the British Cathedral and Port Chaplain at Shanghai, died on Thursday, Jan. 19 of influenza.

Sidney J. Moss aud Mrs. Moss have departed for Manila on vacation. They expect to be absent from Shanghai for about three weeks.

The Masonic Club of Shanghai has opened new quarters at 8B Yuen Ming Yuen Road where a formal opening was held on Jan. 21.

The Pan-Pacific Association of Shanghai has recommended the establishment of a Pan-Pacific Section in the library of the Royal Asiatic Society at Shanghai.

Marshal Chang Tso-ling's paper currency in Manchuria, popularly known as the "Fengpiao" has dropped to $2,550 (paper) for Mex. $100, according to a Japanese report from Mukden on Jan. 16.

A delegation of six Japanese has arrived in Yunnanfu the capital of Yunnan province on a trip of inspection, the purpose being to investigate the possibilities of increasing Japanese trade in that area.

Gen. Hsiung Shih-hui, commander of the Nationalist First Army Division and associate commander of the 13th army corps has been formally installed as acting Garrison Commander of the Shanghai-Woosung Special Administrative District.

Three divorces were granted by Judge Milton D. Purdy of the U. S. Court for China last week. They were Robert Mishler from his wife, Mary Elizabeth Mishler; Bruce S. Jenkins from his wife, Mrs. Jenkins and Mrs. Lenore K. Hartigan from Leonard Hartigan.

The engagement has been announced of Miss Sylvia Holdsworth, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A Holdsworth of Newchwang, Manchuria to Seth Castle of Nevada City, Cal. Mr. Castle is manager of the branch of the British-American Tobacco Company at Newchwang.

The Japanese Government, according to a report from Tokyo on Jan. 18 has refused to permit the Chinese Nationalist Government to contract for the construction of a gunboat in Japanese shipyards, the refusal being based on the Washington Conference agreement not to supply arms or minitions of war to China.

The Board of Directors of the Chinese Women's Christian Temperance Union has obtained some $7,000 of a fund of $10,000 for the purpose of establishing a home and refuge for Chinese beggar women and children, A piece of property near the Kiangwan station has been purchased for this purpose.

Major General Sir John Duncan, commander of the British Military forces in Shanghai, on Wednesday, Jan. 18 presented an engraved silver loving cup to the Fourth Regiment American Marine Headquarters Staff. In a brief presentation speech, Gen. Duncan referred to the pleasant relations existing between the British and American forces in Shanghai.

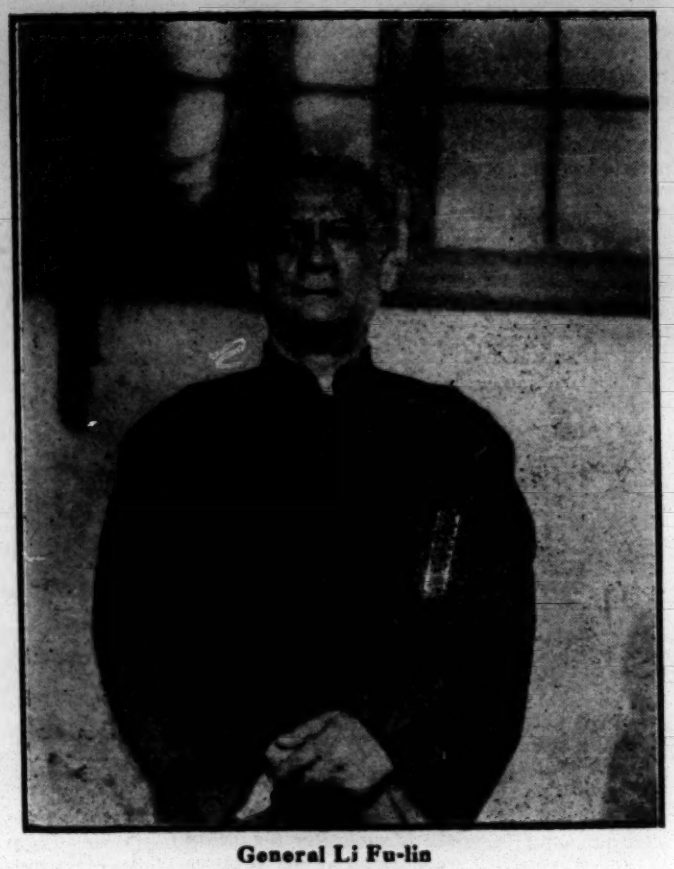
The *Chicago Tribune* on Nov. 4 published an editorial under the heading, "A Quota for the Japanese," in which the editor argued that the Japanese should be placed on the quota immigration basis the same as European countries, stating that if Japan was placed on a quota immigration basis the number of Japanese permitted to enter the United States would not exceed 200 a year.

A strike of some 8,000 laborers in the cigarette factories of the British-American Tobacco Company in Shanghai, which has been in progress for nearly four months, was settled on Jan. 16. According to a report issued by the laborers the Company has agreed to recognize the workers union and has made other concessions. The Nationalist Government is said to have assisted in the settlement of the strike.

The Yale University debating team won its first contest of the season on Dec. 3 in a debate with the University of Pennsylvania team, the subject being, "Resolved, That all nations would abandon their extraterritorial rights in China." The Yale debating team contended that extraterritoriality was the most important barrier to the Nationalistic movement in China and that it was largely responsible for the present agitation against foreigners in China.

Senator Hiram Bingham of Connecticut who was in China last spring and summer has contributed an article to the January number of *Foreign Affairs*, New York under the title of "China's New Bible." The article refers to the book containing Dr. Sun Yat-sen's lectures dealing with the "Three Principles." The Railway Business Association of New York has also published a pamphlet dealing with a lecture on "China and the Philippines" which Senator Bingham delivered before that organization on Nov. 16,

Who's Who in China



General Li Fu-lin

李福林字登同

Gen. Li Fu-lin, who was responsibie for the suppression of the Communist-peasant-labor revolt at Canton on December 11, 1927, is a native of the village of Fanyuhsien, Kwangtung province where he was born in 1877. He received his early education in Singapore, Straits Settlements, and returned to Canton in 1909 where he engaged in business. He was one of the early members of the Chung Hsing Hui, the organization which preceded the Kuomintang as a revolutionary political party, being induced to join that body by Hu Lieh-sheng, a brother of Hu Han-ming. For a considerable period he was associated with Gen. Chen Chiung-ming. In 1924 Gen. Li Fu-lin was appointed Chief of the Police Administration at Canton, and later was made a staff officer in the Kwangtung army. When trouble developed in 1922 between Chen Chiung-Ming and Dr. Sun Yat-sen, Gen. Li sided with Dr. Sun's faction and served as vice-commander of the Kwangtung Third Army Corps. Later he served for a time as Mayor of Canton. When the Nationalist Military Campaign against the North was organized in 1926, Gen. Li was appointed commander-in-chief of the Fifth Army and placed in command of Kwangtung province. Following the expulsion of the Communists from Canton city in December, 1927, Gen. Li retired and at present is residing in Hongkong. He is said to be an adherent of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek.

(*Continued from page 223*)

support the War Barons of the North, but pour forth constant streams of propaganda against any concessions to nationalism. American diplomacy in the past has done much to defend China from such forces that threatened her. To join now with the aggressors, is to desert the cause of democracy and liberalism in Eastern Asia. The failure of these forces might be the result.

American prestige in China has lost much in recent years. This is due in part to the failure of the powers to carry out the agreements of the Washington Conference, more particularly the failure of the Tariff Conference to provide effectively for tarriff autonony, and in part to the fact that, while professing to offer tarriff autonomy, she continues to maintain a diplomatic solidarity, vis-a-vis China, with those powers that have done most to encroach upon China's rights and interests. If now approval is to be given for the active participation of American finance in such encroachments, our policy has fallen low indeed, and China's faith in America will continue to decline.

Princeton N. J. Dec. 11, 1928

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WHY NOT COME AND TRY

Shanghai Fascisti Announces Program for the Year

The Shanghai Fascisti organization formed sometime ago by local British residents held its second general meeting on Monday, Jan. 9 and announced the following program for 1928:

The main objects of the Shanghai Fascisti shall be.

1.—To protect and promote the interests of the citizens of Shanghai.

2.—To preserve the political integrity of Shanghai as an International Settlement.

3.—To maintain Shanghai as an open port for untrammeled trade between China and the world.

Immediate Program

1.—To co-operate with the Chinese people as far as possible.

2.—To bring about a united policy amongst all residents of Shanghai regardless of nationality.

3.—To extend the movement to every treaty port in China, and if necessary, to send delegates out to explain the movement and its workings.

4.—To bring about a better working of the Chinese judiciary system now in existence in Shanghai.

5.—To insist on the proper fulfilment of treaties and treaty obligations as regards Shanghai, pending treaty revision.

6.—To oppose with every availible means the imposition of illegal taxes of any description in Shanghai.

7.—To work for the elimination of armed robbers and kidnappers, and generally to insist on and assist in the maintenance of law and order in the Settlement, also to create a reserve force in Shanghai of members of the Fascisti, pledged to turn out when called upon to aid in the defence of the Settlement.

8.—To oppose the functioning of all subversive political groups within the Settlement areas.

9.—To demand and use all methods possible for the expulsion of Communists and labour agitators.

10.—To oppose the Chinese military making use of the Settlements as a refuge. All belligerents to remain outside the boundaries.

The foregoing program was announced by A. de C. Sowerby, a Britisher who is editor of a local magazine, the *China Journal of Science and Arts* which is connected with the *North-China Daily News.*

The chairman of the meeting was B. Firth and he was supported on the platform by W. J. N. Dyer, C. W. Marshall, A. C. King and H. P. King, all being of British nationality. Mr. Firth, in the course of his remarks declared that there is now ample evidence available that the root of the trouble in China was Soviet influence and that "unless our Chinese friends could be brought to see that such was the case no improvement could be looked for." For this reason the first thing to do, in Mr. Firth's opinion, was to "enlighten the Chinese themselves, pointing out the abyss into which they were falling."

Mr. Firth then referred to the petition which was extensively circulated among foreigners in Shanghai demanding the eviction of the Soviet Consul-General, Mr. Koslovsky. In reference to the breaking of relations between the Nationalists and the Soviet, Mr. Firth declared, "Newspapers have claimed for themselves credit of having brought about the ousting of Comrade Koslovsky and his nest of vipers; individuals have also taken into themselves the credit and no doubt many of you would like to think that the Shanghai Fascisti alone were responsible. But only one party was in a position to carry out the eviction of the Bolsheviks and that was the Nanking Government. They did it and are deserving of all praise for having finally taken action. The rest of us must be satisfied in feeling that we helped by giving public expression of our sympathies."

In reference to the question as to whether the Shanghai Fascisti was receiving the support of local British officials, Mr. Firth stated that he did not wish to be guilty of a breach of confidence, but was in a position to state that "so long as this party carries on its present policy of supporting law and order, we shall have the whole-hearted support of the community, both official and unofficial.

Chinese Compradores Donate $41,000 To Municipal Council

Some twelve wealthy Chinese compradores in Shanghai have contributed the sum of Mex.$41,000 to the Municipal Council of the International Settlement as a reward for recent work of the Shanghai police department in the suppression of crime, presumably the kidnapping evil. According to the report appearing in the local British press, the money will be used as a "Special Crime Suppression Fund," and still more money is being expected from other wealthy Chinese in the Settlement. The names of the contributors to the fund are being kept secret. As to the uses to which the money will be placed, the report stated that it will be "used to assist in the breaking up of the gangs of armed robbers and kidnappers who are utilizing the foreign settlement as a field for their nefarious activities and as a reward for members of the police force who by their gallantry have contributed and are contributing toward ridding the Settlement of criminals who have for long been terrorizing the wealthy Chinese residents. The actual uses to which the money will be devoted will include the engagement of special agents, rewards to persons for useful information received and rewards for policemen for good work done, extra comforts for men engaged on specially arduous work in connection with the crime situation, and extra gratuities to men injured and to the families of men killed in the course of their duty."

The contributions which have been received by the Council are as follows:

Deposit No.	Amount
	$
1001	1,000.00
1002	10,000.00
1003	10,000.00
1004	5,000.00
1005	4,500.00
1006	1,500.00
1007	1,500.00
1008	1,500.00
1009	1,500.00
1010	1,500.00
1011	1,500.00
1012	1,500.00
	$41,000.00

Prostitution in British Colonies in the Far East

(From the Manchester Guardian)

At a meeting of the Council of the Manchester and Blackburn Diocesan Association for Preventive and Rescue Work (of which the Bishop of Manchester is the chairman) held on December 8, the following resolution was passed:—

The Council of the Association for Preventive and Rescue Work in the Dioceses of Manchester and Blackburn has heard with deep regret that the Secretary of State for the Colonies has sanctioned an amendment of the law in the Federated Malay States concerning the compulsory examination of certain prostitutes which is, in effect, a reinforcement of the existing system under which a very large number of brothels are officially recognised by the British Government.

This committee regards the new legislation as a further attempt to secure healthy women for the tolerated houses and therefore entirely contrary to the recommendations of the Colonial Office Advisory Committee on Social Hygiene, which recommended that the Government should frame its policy now with a view to making possible at the earliest practicable date the suppression of all brothels whenever their existence is discovered.

This committee urges the British Government to call together again the Advisory Committee and to put before it all proposals dealing with prostitution which are being or may be made in the Federated Malay States, the Straits Settlements, Hong Kong, Malta, and Cyprus.

Death of J. Russell Kennedy in Tokyo

J. Russell Kennedy, correspondent for the *Chicago Daily News* and *London Daily Telegraph* in Japan, died of heart failure in Tokyo on Jan. 16. He was sixty-six years of age. Mr. Kennedy, who was born in Ireland joined the London office of the *Associated Press* in 1899 and was later transferred to the New York office. In 1907 he was sent to Japan as manager and remained in that position until 1914 when he organized the *Kokusai Tsushinsha*, or *International News Agency of Japan*. Later he was appointed correspondent for *Reuters* in Japan from which position he resigned in 1923. Mr. Kennedy is survived by his widow who was Miss Emily Campbell of Palatka, Florida.

Peking Now a "Renters' Paradise"

According to a letter received by *The Review* from a subscriber in Peking this week, China's Northern Capital has become a "Renters' Paradise" due to the large number of vacant houses available. The subscriber writes, "It would do your heart good to have landlords grovel at your feet, as they are now doing here. We have taken a lease on a semi-foreign house which is about as big as the whole Legation quarter and the mansion is a decided bargain at present."

New Books of Interest in the Far East

The Relations of France and America

"American Opinion of France", From Lafayette to Poincare; By Elizabeth Brett White:

Alfred A. Knopf, New York.

In attempting to analyze the subtle something known as national opinion the writer has not tried to prove that opinion either right or wrong. Her object has rather been to discover and present what the people thought about any occurrences and why they thought as they did. The material used has been partly taken from official records but chiefly from newspapers and periodicals as best reflecting the opinions of the nation. The earlier chapters were written for a Ph. D degree at Clark University. Revised and with several chapters added the manuscript received the Justin Winsor Prize Award of the American Historical Association.

The writer has traced with the utmost care the relations between America and France from the time of Lafayette. It is a strange story of love and hate. It seems unstable and capricious at first thought but in looking for the causes one can usually find good reasons for the changing opinion. It is the author's hope that in analyzing the relations of France and the United States in the past we may serve the cause of the present and future harmony.

Generations of European rivalry had planted the seeds of distrust in the consciousness of Anglo-Saxon and Gaul. When there was a clash of interests in the new world along the Great Lakes and in the valleys of the Ohio and Mississippi it was natural to continue in America the quarrels begun in Europe. The difficulty all along has been that no firm foundation for a policy of friendliness has been laid—there is no background for mutual understanding.

There have been many matters of controversy between the two nations such as the claim for indemnity for damages done to commercial interests in the time of Napoleon. Tariff problems have always been vexatious. Differences arising over the Panama Canal have caused bad feeling and recently the occupation of the Ruhr and the question of war debts have strained the relations between the two countries to the danger point. All these matters are fully discussed in this book and all available material has been collected. The future historians will have cause for gratitude that this very careful research has been made.

To offset all these unpleasant experiences there have been found many occasions for the manifestation of cordial feelings between the two countries. Together they have furnished occasions for the exchange of gifts and memorials. The outstanding example of international courtesy on the part of France is the statue of "Liberty Enlightening the World" in New York Harbor.

The writer recognizes the fact that the relationship between the two nations does not depend wholly upon official acts. There are "less tangible but equally potent factors". The system of exchange professorships which grew up after 1898 has greatly aided in bringing about a better understanding. The Dreyfus case had the opposite effect and so it has gone on throughout the history of our relations with France. The writer concludes her study with the very wise observation that "there must be mutual tolerence and a willingness to understand one another". "We on our part have perhaps too much desired France to be a mirror, in which is reflected our own likeness, forgetting that centuries of other history, other customs, other laws have made her what she is and that we can not change this individuality any more than foreign criticism can change the foundations of American character."

Shanghai Dec. 21, 1927 B. M. P.

"Manchu Blood"

"Manchu Blood" by Hugh Wiley; New York: Alfred A. Knopf. 9. $2.50.

Who knows whether Hugh Wiley has been in China or not? But no matter: he has seen into the hearts of the Chinese in at least one corner of the world, the Pacific coast of the United States. This book of woven tales betrays very definitely the author's views on the present political situation in China, and his estimate of the various foreign activities which go on there; but here our praise is due to him chiefly for the bright flashes of his penetrating sympathy which he throws on the reflecting facets of the ever — "inscrutable" Oriental mind.

In a sense, he makes that mind still more inscrutable to the average Westerner, for his chief characters, the select members of that Cavern of Wisdom in San Francisco, speak constantly in the metaphors, proverbs, almost be it said riddles, which make up the ancient classics of China. "A wick is not a substitute for a walking-stick". And yet these despised Chinese servants add to their continent-wide experience and age-old understanding of the subtleties of human relations, a familiarity with the lore and ethic of their national classics which few Western laborers could parallel. They are "followers of the Perfect Way", and all other followers of that Way, whatever be their nationality, will enjoy tracing out the intricacies of these parallel mentalities.

So different, of course, are these mentalities, that very often they appear crooked. And there is, running through the book, a vein of loving satire which exposes while it caresses. But the humor is more than the satire, and it is from the Chinese side that the humor comes—unless it be from Hugh Wiley himself. Let this be said in aside for those foreigners living in China who find only a rather poignant humor in the employment of Chinese servants. Let them also, however, remember that language is often a great barrier, and that if a more enjoyable kind of humor can be got in America out of the atrocities of pidgin English, it is reasonable to suppose that such might also be secured here in China if they would attempt to talk (pidgin) Chinese.

There is a disturbing, if fascinating, note of reminiscence in the book: "Other interests were forgotten and old memories revived. Each of the seven lived again the long-departed days of his youth on the railroad line which had fought its way through the rough country of the California Sierra Presently one of the men at the Mah Jong table spoke:

"We are old men now, and of the early multitude we alone remain. Within another ten years ....."

The thought is tragic: I can only pray again for "The Survival of Sin".

Shanghai Jan. 15, 1928 J. D. M.

The Next President of the United States

The chairman of the state democratic committee of one of the Atlantic coast states recently wrote the following to a friend in Shanghai regarding the present political line-up in America:

"It is pretty hard for you to keep abreast of the times when it takes so long to get the news to you, but Governor Smith looks to be the logical candidate for nomination for President on the Democratic ticket. If he is nominated there is no doubt but what it will be one of the greatest political battles this country has seen in a long time, Coolidge and Hughes have declared themselves out of the running, Dawes has declared himself for Lowden. Hoover looks like the best bet for the Republicans at the convention but I should judge either Coolidge or Hughes would be the best candidate. Smith is a very able man, much more so than a great many people give him credit for. It would be only a question of time before he would gain the respect of the other nations. I think that the only two men who could carry the State of New York against Smith would be Coolidge and Hughes and I don't see how the Republican candidate can win without New York State's electoral vote.

"There is no doubt but what the great issue in this next political battle will be Wet and Dry. It is an issue that should be settled locally. It should not be a national issue but it has been made a national issue and the only way is to fight it out now, as the drys have brought it about. There are a number of candidates whom you have mentioned other than Smith. They are all able men but wouldn't be in the running alongside of Smith, not even at the convention or for the presidency.

Germans Deny Arms Shipments Originated in Their Country

According to *Reuter* reports from Berlin last week recent shipments of arms on Norwegian and Czecho-Slovakian steamers for delivery to the Northern Chinese militarists, have not originated in Germany. The German denial pertains to a recent shipment of some 7,000 cases of munitions landed at Tsingtao by a Norwegian ship for Gen Sun Chuan-fang,a shipment seized in the Kiel Canal which was bound for Oslo, Norway and another shipment on board a Czecho-Slovakian steamer which is now detained on account of a strike of the crew in Manila harbor.

The report from Berlin alleged that the arms had been manufactured in the Czecho-Slovakian arms factory at Bruenn and had only been shipped through German territory. They were all destined for delivery to Marshal Chang Tso-ling and other Northern militarists. It is not known whether these shipments are part of large Japanese arms purchases in Europe several months ago, a report of which appeared in the *Chicago Tribune* from its London correspondent who stated that Japanese interests had obtained insurance from British companies to the amount of G.$15,000,000 covering extensive arms shipments to "ports adjacent to Manchuria."

In the United States Court for China

LYDIA P. RICHARDS, Plaintiff,
vs.
ROBERT REPATH PICHARDS, Defendant.

Cause No. 3031
Civil No. 1271

ORDER.

Filed at Shanghai, China, January 20, 1928.

L. T. KENAKE
Clerk.

ORDER.

The object of this suit is an action for divorce. On motion of the plaintiff on this 20th day of January 1928, it is ordered that the defendant cause his appearance to be entered herein on or before the fortieth day, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays accruing after the day of the last publication of this order; otherwise the cause will be proceeded with as in case of default.

MILTON D. PURDY
Judge,
United States Court for China.

In The American Consular Court For The District Of Shanghai China

In re
Last Will and Testament
of
ELIZABETH E. HERSHEY
Deceased.

SPECIAL PROCEEDINGS NO. 92

NOTICE

Pursuant to an Order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the Estate of ELIZABETH E. HERSHEY, deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned, on or before June 28, 1928, and all persons owing debts to the said deceased are hereby notified to make payments of the same in due course to the undersigned.

CHARLES HOWARD JUDD
c/o China Inland Mission
9 Woosung Road
Shanghai.

Shanghai, China. January 20, 1928

Nationalists Order Investigation of Alleged Sales of German Munitions

The Nationalist Government, according to a report circulated by the official *Kuomin* news agency of Jan. 19, has ordered an investigation of two leading German firms, Carlowitz and Company and Siemssen and Company for alleged connection with recent large sales of ammunition to Marshal Chang Tso-ling. The statement referred to the landing of the Norwegian steamer Skule in Tsingtao recently carrying a large shipment of arms for Generals Sun Chuan-fang and Chang Chung-chang. The Nationalist Government Council states, according to the report, that if the Germans have been implicated in the arms deals with Marshal Chang Tso-ling, that the Government may detain the Norwegian ship Skule and may order the closure of the German firms and the punishment of the German merchants, "according to the laws of treason and rebellion."

In addition to the foregoing a *Reuters* report from Manila stated that a Czecho-Slovakian steamer, the Praga, had called there with a shipment of some 90,000 rifles for Marshal Chang Tso-ling. The Germans, however, denied any connection with this shipment stating the arms had been manufactured in a Czecho-Slovakian arms plant and had been transported across German territory only. The *Reuters* report from Manila also stated that a Japanese cruiser, the Ohi, which had appeared in Manila harbor simultaneously with the Praga, had also departed at the same time, lending belief that the Japanese were escorting the cargo of arms to Newchwang, Manchuria, the port of destination.

Would Have a Chinese Assistant for Judge Purdy

Judge Paul Myron Linebarger, formerly engaged in the practice of law in Shanghai, has caused to be introduced in Congress, an amendment to the Act creating the U. S. Court for China, which, if passed, would provide for a Chinese Assessor or assistant to sit with the Judge of the U. S. Court for China in cases involving Chinese interests. The amendment to the U. S. Court Act provides that the Chinese assistant judge shall receive pay similar to that now received by the American Judge. In a letter to local newspapers, Judge Linebarger declares that the measure has aroused considerable discussion in official circles in Washington. He says, "My proposed amendment will undoubtedly surprise that small group of foreigners in China whose slogan is, 'Everything for us and nothing for the Chinese.

Nationalists Claim that the Soviet Is Financing Chang Tso-ling

The National Union, a Chinese educational organization has forwarded a telegram to the Soviet Commissar of Foreign Affairs at Moscow and to the Peking Diplomatic Body protesting at the alleged handing over of large sums of money out of the Russian share of the China Boxer Indemnity to Marshal Chang Tso-ling for military purposes. The protest states that according to the Sino-Russian agreement signed in Peking the Russian share of the Boxer Indemnity must be used for educational purposes and not for military and political purposes of any Chinese military faction. The statement alleges that the Soviet Embassy officials in Peking under the guise of making advances to the Government universities in Peking is really handing over large sums to Chang Tso-ling.

British Sending Five 10, 000-Ton Cruisers to Far East

According to a *Reuter* report dated Jan. 14, the British Government has decided to dispatch five first-class 10,000 ton cruisers, the Kent, Berwick, Cumberland, Cornwall, and Suffolk to the China Station. The Kent flagship commanded by Capt. Wolfe-Murray, will relieve the flagship Hawkins which has been stationed at Shanghai for some time. The Kent carries eight 8-inch guns and four 4-inch guns and has a speed of 32 knots. In addition to the foregoing the cruiser Concord will also be dispatched to China in February carrying relief crews for gunboats on the Yangtsze and West Rivers. The report stated that by the middle of the year the British Fifth Cruiser Squadron on the China Station "will consist of a homogeneous group of the most modern and powerful cruisers."

READ THE
HANKOW HERALD
An American Paper in Central China

From the Chinese Press

(News items pertaining to Chinese politics appearing under this heading, are taken mostly from the daily reports of the Kuo Wen (independent), Kuo Min (Nanking official) Nationalist (Wu-Han official) and Toho (Japanese) news agencies, and from translations of articles appearing in the local Chinese press).

January 15—Chang Tso-ling stations Gen. Wan Fu-lin's troops in Cho-chow—Nationalists issue strong protest against reported advance of considerable sum of money by the Soviet Embassy in Peking to Marshal Chang Tso-ling; Nationalist note of protest to Russian Commissar of Foreign Affairs claims that the money being advanced to Chang is from the Russian share of the Boxer Indemnity and should be used for educational purposes—Members of Central Executive Committee hold informal meeting in Nanking, but in view of fact that only 17 members were present there was no quorum—Gen. Sun Chuan-fang remains in Tientsin trying to raise military funds; has only obtained $50,000 from Chang Tso-ling thus far according to *Kuo Wen* report—Yen Tsai-pin, Peking Finance Minister threatens to resign owing to his inability to raise money—*Kuo Wen* report states that the British Inspector General of Customs in Peking is planning to remit to the Peking Government the sum of $500,000 from the Customs surplus for China New Year settlement—Yan Hsi-shan telegraphs to Peking definitely declining to negotiate an understanding, according to *Kuo Wen*—*Kuo Wen* report states that Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek may shortly proceed to the front to take personal command of the Northern expedition—Gen. Hsu Chung-chi, former prominent Kuomintangist departs for Japan—Reported that Madame Chiang Kai-shek has gone to Nanking to join her husband.

January 16—Viscount Goto of Japan, in an interview in Moscow, declares that there are excellent prospects of future cooperation between Japan and Russia—Gen. Hseung Shih-hui appointed acting defense commissioner at Shanghai will officially assume office on Jan. 18; is native of Kiangsi—Report from Kaifeng states that Feng Yu-hsiang is preparing to advance across the Yellow River to assume personal command of his troops—Chang Tso-ling executes two members of the Kuomintang in Peking, Kao Shan and Yin Yung-hsin-Chang Tso-ling sends Gen. Wu Chung-sung to Mukden to recruit six new defense divisions—Peking report states that Chang Chung-chang, tupan of Shantung has consented to pay Sun Chuan-fang's forces at the rate of $10 for each officer and $3 for each soldier, but Sun considers this inadequate as monthly pay—Bei Tsung-chi asks Hankow Chinese Chamber for $600,000 loan for military purposes—More than 200 Chinese business houses in Peking close on account of bad business conditions—Wu Chin-ting appointed vice-minister of the cigarette tax bureau by T. V. Soong, Minister of Finance of Nationalist Government—Foochow military authorities prohibit all public meetings on account of communist activities; Gen. Fang Sheng-tao appointed chief of military affairs at Foochow in place of Admiral Yang Shu-chuang, who is in Shanghai-Peking Japanese report states that Feng Yu-hsiang's troops probably will not begin active movements until warmer weather and that for the present, Feng will content himself in watching that Yen Hsi-shan does not arrive at an understanding with Chang Tso-ling—Hongkong report states that Koreans are in Canton trying to foment an anti-Japanese movement—*Toho* report from Peking states that the Big Sword Corps is still increasing in influence in Manchuria, the report alleging that officials of the Japanese consulate at Tunghua have been murdered; Japanese request Gen. Yang Yu-ting to make investigation and demand that he suppress the uprising without further delay—Chang Tso-ling orders Gen. Wu Chung-sheng at Mukden to immediately move troops into the Tungpientao district to suppress the peasant uprisings.

January 17—*Toho* report from Peking states that Wang Shih chen, one of the "elder statesmen" has announced his intentions of starting a peace-movement between Shansi and Fengtien—Report from Hankow states that considerable apprehension of communistic activities exists owing to secret distribution of inflammatory literature—Reported that Gen. Bei-Tsung-chi will immediately launch a drive into Hunan—Generals Li Pin-hsien, Ho Chien and Liu Hsiang in Hunan make preparations for resisting attack by Bei Tsung-chi—Canton branch of Political Council decides to abolish Kuomintang organs connected with the armies—Serious financial situation develops at Hankow due to forced loan of Gen. Cheng Chien of $3,000,000; Bei Tsung-chi unable to dispose of Nationalist bonds based on the Customs surtax which he took to Hankow from Shanghai—Chang Tso-ling's paper money in Manchuria slumps to $2,550 paper for $100 silver—Sino-Japanese treaty technical delegates hold another conference in Peking—Serious financial crisis in Manchuria due to slump of paper currency toward zero mark—Gen. Hsia Tao-yin of the 20th Nationalist army appointed Garrison commander at Hsuchowfu—Gen. Chen Chi-tan, subordinate of Li Chi-sum in Kwangtung announces that he has defeated the communists at Haiphong and is launching a further attack at Wuyungtung—Yen Hsi-shan reports to Nanking that his troops severely defeated the Fengtien General Chang Tso-hsiang at Yenmen Pass, the Shansi troops capturing 6,000 prisoners and 8,000 rifles and many machine guns—*Kuo Min* reports further discord between Chang Tso-ling and his General Han Lin-chun—Peking report states that serious fighting between Fengtien and Feng Yu-hsiang will shortly develop at Changtehfu.

January 19—Japanese and Chinese delegates in Peking decide to postpone treaty negotiations for another three months—*Toho* report from Peking states Feng Yu-hsiang has advanced 40,000 troops to Taming district north of Yellow River in Honan—Fengtien militarists hold conference over serious situation in Tunghua area of Manchuria owing to activities of Big Sword organizations—Feng's forces attempt to cut Peking-Hankow line at Kantan—Chang Tso-ling renews efforts effect compromise with Yen Hsi-shan owing to menace of Feng Yu-hsiang—Changsha, Hunan, report states that Hunanese and Hankow troops have clashed at Ninkiangchao some ten miles north of Pingkiang; Hunan armies declare allegience to Chiang Kai-shek at Nanking and call Bei Tsung-chi a traitor—Report from Kiukiang states that Kiangsi troops may assist Nanking and Hunan against Bei Tsung-chi—Big Sword Corps in Tunghua area, Manchuria, defeats force of 400 Fengtien troops; Fengtien dispatches another army of 1,500 to affected area—Nanking report states that Nationalist Government has reorganized the Northern military expedition placing Ho Yin-chin in command of the 1st route army, Li Tsung-jen of the 3rd route army, Chu Peh-teh in command of the 5th route army and Fan Tsung-wu of the 11th army while Chen Tiao-yuan will have command of the reserves—Tsinanfu report states that Marshal Chang Chung-chang has discharged Dr. Wang Shou-peng as president of Chi-lu University of Shantung and has declared himself president of the institution—Passenger train service resumed on Tientsin-Pukow line between Pukow and Hsuchowfu—*Kuo Wen* report states that T. V. Soong, finance minister has returned to Nanking, but will establish a branch of the finance department in Shanghai—Chang Tso-ling calls another military conference in Peking—Gen. Chiang Kai-shek makes important announcement on foreign affairs—*Kuo Min* report from Nanking states heavy fighting has developed between Feng's forces and Fengtien at Tamingfu, Feng claiming to have captured Chin Fong and Linchang; Feng goes to front to assume command of troops.

January 19—Japanese report from Peking states that Tong Shao-yi, Sun Pao-chi and W. W. Yen and other "elder" statesmen, are promoting a movement for "unifying diplomacy" by inducing Peking and Nanking to unite a delegation for reopening tariff conference—Shanghai has serious communist scare, enforces martial law but nothing happens—*Toho* report from Hankow states that clash has occured between Hunan and Wu-Han armies; Hunan troops supporting Chiang Kai-shek—International Conference for appraisal of goods for customs valuations sits in Peking—Three members of so-called "Western Hills" faction of Kuomintang, Hsu Chung-chi, Tsao Lu and Chu Chang, arrive in Tokyo; reported first two will go to America while latter will remain in Japan—Nationalists issue strong denunciation of Germans and Norwegians for recent arms shipments to Chang Tso-ling, order investigation and in reports found correct may threaten closure of German firms Carlowitz and Company and Siemssen and Company and punishment of German merchants for treason.

January 20—Chinese and Japanese delegates exchange notes in Peking regarding the treaty negotiations—Japanese adviser Nakayama to Peking Government communications department, resigns—Wang Yin-tai, Peking foreign Minister in *Toho* interview states possibility of Peking and Nanking uniting in the appointment of a delegation to take up matter of treaty revision with Powers—Swatow telegram states that Gen. Huang Shao-hsiung's troops and Chen Ming-shu's troops have forced Chang Fa-kwei to retreat into Kiangsi from Kwangtung—Big Sword Society in Manchuria issues proclamation denouncing Chang Tso-ling and Fengtien party for extortionate taxation; reported that workers and peasants are joining the organization and assisting against the Fengtien troops—Hankow report states that four Chinese gunboats controlled by Bei Tsung-chi bombarded Chenglingchi which is held by Hunan forces—Japanese report from Peking denies that the Japanese cruiser Ohi is escorting the Czecho-Slovakian steamer Praga carrying 90,000 rifles for Marshal Chang Tso-ling and destined for Newchwang in Manchuria.

THE NATIONAL CITY COMPANY

National City Bank Building Shanghai

New York offered Prices at close of Market: 21st December 1927.

Andes Copper Debs	7%	Jan.	1	1943	125¼
Argentine	6%	Sep.	1	1957	100⅝
Argentine	6%	Dec.	1	1958	100¼
Argentine	6%	Jun.	1	1959	100
Argentine	6%	Oct.	1	1959	100½
Argentine	6%	May	1	1960	100⅛
Argentine	6%	Oct.	1	1960	100
Australia	5%	Jul.	15	1955	98⅝
Austria	7%	Jun.	1	1943	104½
Belgium	8%	Feb.	1	1941	109⅞
Belgium	7½%	Jun.	1	1945	114¾
Belgium	6½%	Sep.	1	1949	103¾
Belgium	6%	Jan.	1	1955	99⅛
Belgium	7%	Jun.	1	1955	106½
Belgium	7%	Nov.	1	1956	104½
Brazil	8%	Jun.	1	1941	107¾
Brazil (Cent. Rly.)	7%	Jun.	1	1952	97¼
Brazil	6½%	Oct.	1	1957	94
Canada	5%	May	1	1952	108⅞
Canadian Pac. Rly.	4½%	Sep.	1	1946	101¼
Canadian Pac. Rly.	4%	Perpetual Deb.			90
Chile	8%	Feb.	1	1941	109¾
Chile	7%	Nov.	1	1942	101¼
Chile	8%	Nov.	1	1946	109¾
Chile	6%	Apr.	1	1960	91¾
Copenhagen	5½%	Jul.	1	1944	101¼
Cuba	5½%	Jan.	15	1953	102¼
Czecho Slovakia	7½%	Oct.	1	1945	105½
Czecho Slovakia	8%	Apr.	1	1951	109¼
Czecho Slovakia	8%	Oct.	1	1952	108½
Danish Cons. Munic.	8%	Feb.	1	1946	111½
Danish Cons. Munic.	5½%	Nov.	1	1955	99¾
Denmark	6%	Jan.	1	1942	105¾
Denmark	5½%	Aug.	1	1955	101¾
Dodge Bros. Inc. Debs.	6%	May	1	1940	90
Dominican	5½%	Oct.	1	1940	99¼
Dominican	5½%	Mar.	1	1942	100½
Dutch E. Indies	5½%	Mar.	1	1953	104½
Dutch E. Indies	6%	Mar.	1	1962	106
Est. R. R.	7%	Nov.	1	1954	100¼
Fiat (Cum. Warrants)	7%	Jul.	1	1946	101⅝
Finland	6%	Sep.	1	1945	96
Finland	7%	Mar.	1	1950	100½
Finland	6½%	Sep.	1	1956	99
Finnish Munic.	6½%	Oct.	1	1954	98½
French Cities	6%	Nov.	1	1934	99¼
French Govt.	7⅓%	Jun.	1	1941	115
French Govt.	8%	Sep.	15	1945	110⅞
French Govt.	7%	Dec.	1	1949	106¼
French Natl. Mail S.S.	7%	Dec.	1	1949	100¼
German Gen. Elec. C. Wts	6½%	Dec.	1	1940	120Bid
German Gen. Elec.	7%	Jan.	15	1945	103¾
German Govt.	7%	Oct.	15	1949	106⅞
German Rentenbank	7%	Sep.	15	1950	99¾
Greater Prague	7½%	May	1	1952	105
Gt. Cons. Elec. Power	7%	Aug.	1	1944	99
Gt. Cons. Elec. Power	6½%	Jul.	1	1950	93⅛
Greek Refugee	7%	Nov.	1	1964	96½
Haiti	6%	Oct.	1	1952	101¼
Hamburg	6%	Oct.	1	1946	94¼
Hungary	7½%	Feb.	1	1644	102¼
Ilseder Steel Corp.	7%	Apr.	1	1946	100
Italy	7%	Dec.	1	1951	98⅞
Japan (Large)	£4%	Jan.	1	1931	92¼
Japan (Small)	£4%	Jan.	1	1931	91½
Japan	6½%	Feb.	1	1954	101¾
Mtge. Bk. of Chile	6½%	Jun.	30	1957	96
Mtge. Bk. of Chile	6¾%	Jun.	30	1961	98
Netherlands	6%	Apr.	1	1954	103¾
Nord Rly.	6½%	Oct.	1	1950	99¾
Norway	6%	Aug.	15	1943	102⅝
Norway	6%	Aug.	1	1944	102⅝
Norway	6%	Oct.	15	1952	102¾
Norway	5½%	Jun.	1	1965	101¾
Oriental Devel	6%	Mar.	15	1953	95¾
Oslo (City)	6%	Sep.	1	1954	102¾
Oslo (City)	6%	May.	1	1955	102⅝
P.L.M. Rly.	6%	Aug.	15	1958	94⅞
P.L.M. Rly.	7%	Sep.	15	1958	101¾
Paris Orleans Rly.	7%	Sep.	1	1954	100¾
Peru	7½%	Nov.	1	1940	107¼
Peru	8%	Oct.	1	1944	110
Peru	7½%	Sep.	1	1956	107¼
Prussia	6½%	Sep.	15	1951	96¾
Queensland	7%	Apr.	1	1941	115¼
Queensland	6%	Feb.	15	1947	108½
Rhinelbe Union C. Wts	7%	Jan.	1	1946	112¼
Rhine Westph. E.P.	7%	Nov.	1	1950	101¼
Rotterdam	6%	May.	1	1964	105½
San Paulo (State)	8%	Jan.	1	1936	107¼
San Paulo (State)	8%	Jan.	1	1950	106¾
San Paulo (Water)	7%	Sep.	1	1956	101¼
Saxon Public Works	7%	Feb.	1	1945	100½
Saxon Public Warks	6½	May.	1	1951	95⅝
Saxon State Mtge. Inst.	7%	Dec.	1	1945	99¾
Saxon State Mtge. Inst.	6½%	Dec.	1	1946	96
Seine	7%	Jan.	1	1 42	103¾
Sweden	6%	Jun.	15	1939	104¼
Sweden	5½%	Nov.	1	1954	105
Swiss	5½%	Aug.	1	1929	102¼
Swiss	8%	Jul.	1	1940	112¾
Swiss	5½%	Apr.	1	1946	103⅞
U.K. of Gt. Brit.	5½%	Aug.	1	1929	117¾
U.K. of Gt. Brit.	5½%	Feb.	1	1937	106⅝
United Steel Works	6⅓%	Jun.	1	1951	93½
Uruguay	8%	Aug.	1	1946	109⅞
Uruguay	6%	May.	1	1960	97¼
Yokohama	6%	Dec.	1	1961	94⅝

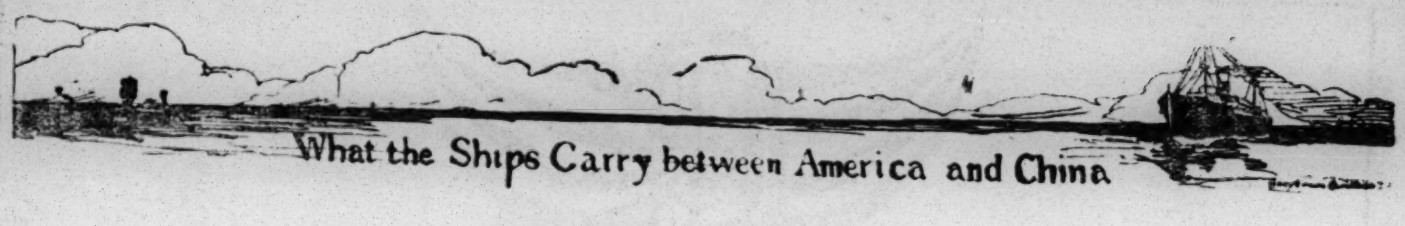
PREFERRED & COMMON STOCKS

Amer. & Foreign Pwr. 7% Pref.	108¼
Consd. Gas N.Y. Cum. Pref. $5	103¾
Dodge Bros. Inc. Cum. Pref. $7	73¼
N.C.B. of N.Y. Stock	735
Victor Tkg. Mach. 7% Cum. Pref.	102¼
Remington Rand Common	23¼
Hershey Choc. Corpn. 6% Cum. Pr. Pref.	101
Hershey Choc. Corpn. $4 Conv. Pref.	74
Hershey Choc. Corpn. Common	37¼

ISSUES MADE DURING 1927

Argentine	6%	Feb.	1	1961	99¾
Brisbane	5%	Mar.	1	1957	94½
Chile	6%	Feb.	1	1961	91⅝
Italian Cr. Cons. P.W.	7%	Mar.	1	1937	96⅛
Italian Cr. Cons. P.W.	7%	Mar.	1	1947	95⅛
New South Wales	5%	Feb.	1	1957	95¼
Peru	7%	Sep.	1	1959	104¼
Rome	6½%	Apr.	1	1952	91⅝
Tokio	5½%	Oct.	1	1961	88¼
Argentine	6%	May	1	1961	99⅜
Remington Rand	5½%	May	I	1947	95¼
Milan	6½%	Apr.	1	1952	91⅝
Ger. Atl. Cable	7%	Apr.	1	1945	102¾
Rhine Westp. E.	6%	May	1	1952	93¾
Australia	5%	Sep.	1	1957	89
Hungarian Cons. Mun.	7½%	Jul.	1	1945	98¼
Hungarian Cons. Mun.	7%	Sep.	1	1946	94¾
Saxon Ste. Mtge. Inst.	6%	Sep.	15	1947	92¾
Central Bk. for Agri.	6%	Jul.	15	1960	92

Fiat	7%	1946 Ex Wts.		93⅝
Ger. Gen. Elec.	6½%	1940 Ex Wts.		100¾
Rhinelbe Union	7%	1946 Ex Wts.		99¼



What the Ships Carry between America and China

Return of the Shanghai Customs

Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mille—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Tls., Nov, Customs Rate Tls. 1.42 equal Gold $1

ATLANTIC MARU,

November 14.

from U. S. A.

Sugar of Milk	Pls.	33
Canned Fish	Doz.	300
Gasoline, in Cases....	Galls.	2,000
Oil, Kerosene, in Cases	Galls.	65,200
Oil, Kerosene, in bulk	,,	55,000
Timber:		
Softwood, Clear	Sup. ft.	28,999
Softwood, Merchantable	Sup. ft.	690,748
Softwood, Ordinary, Sawn	Sup. ft.	1,432,319

ELKRIDGE, December 7.

from U. S. A.

Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	Galls.	7,485
Oil, Kerosene, in Cases	,,	10,100
,, Kerosene, in bulk	,,	319,218
,, Unclassed	,,	13,171
Turpentine, Mineral...	,,	2,500
Drums	Pcs.	6,005

WEST HIMROD, Dec. 12.

from U. S. A.

Timber:		
Softwood, Round Logs	Sup. ft.	195,995
Softwood, Ordinary, Sawn.....	Sup. ft.	862,077
Softwood, Clear, on net measure ...	Sup. ft.	27,958
Softwood, Merchantable on Net Measure ...	Sup ft.	167,211

WRAY CASTLE, Dec. 12.

From U. S. A.

Antifriction Metal	Pls.	39
Tinned Plates, Old ...	,,	1,844
Tobacco, Leaf.... ..	,,	212
Wax, Paraffin	,,	505
Typewriters	Pcs.	4
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	Galls.	3,825

HAMBURG MARU,

December 13.

To Philadelphia.

Wool, Sheep's	Pls.	814

To New York.

Wool, Sheep's	,,	118
Skins, Sheep, Untanned	Pcs.	5,000

ALABAMA MARU,

December 14.

From U S. A.

Cotton, Raw....Bls. 30	Pls.	117
Herrings, Salt	,,	15,889
Timber:		
Softwood, Ordinary, Sawn.....Sup. ft.		375,244

PRESIDENT TAFT,

December 16.

from U. S. A.

Apples, Fresh	Pls.	7
Asparagus	,,	8
Fruits, Dried.....	,,	74
,, Table	,,	24
Grapes, Fresh.....	,,	37
Grease, Lubricating, Mineral	,,	26
Hams, in bulk	,,	23
Leather, Calf	,,	1
,, Sole, Shoulders	,,	289
,, ,, Sides ..	,,	38
Macaroni	,,	23
Milk, Evaporated.....	,,	67
Raisins	,,	184
Tinfoil.....	,,	4
Chocolate	Lb.	2,288
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	Galls.	728
Lemons Fresh.....	Pcs.	22,800
Shoes, Leather	Pairs.	3,228
Treasure:		
Silver Bars.....Hk. Tls.		622,513
,, Bullion .... ,,		123,722

PRESIDENT GARFIELD,

December 14.

from U. S. A.

Cotton Embroidery	Pls.	7
Steel Wire Shorts	,,	464
Steel, Galvanized: Wire Shorts	,,	2,520
Bones, Cow	,,	410
Butter	,,	5
Canned Fruits.....	,,	13
Grapes, Fresh.....	,,	22
Hams, in bulk.....	,,	8
Indigo Paste, Artificial: 20 per cent.....	,,	2,896
Indigo Grains, Artificial: 60 per cent.	,,	9
Ink, Printing.....	,,	55
Leather, Calf	,,	21
,, Patent	,,	3
,, Sole	,,	98
Oranges, Fresh	,,	139
Paper, Writing	,,	347
,, Unclassed	,,	1,278
Raisins, Dried	,,	1,664
Soda, Sulphide of.....	,,	91
,, Thiosulphite....	,,	128
Sugar, of Milk	,,	202
,, White	,,	8
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	1
Tobacco, Prepared, in Tins	,,	3
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	Galls.	8,650
Cigarettes	Mille.	35
Lemons, Fresh	Mille	64
Shoes	Pairs	1,884
Cigars	Pcs.	10,000
Oilcloth	,,	1,292
Dyes, Aniline Pkgs, 133	Hk. Tls.	3,783
Infants' Food....Hk. Tls.		8,684
Treasure:		
Silver Bars Hk. Tls.		443,244
,, Bullion ,,		396,571
Gold Bars ,,		215,236

PELEUS, December 20

From U. S. A.

Iron Pipe Fittings	Pls.	9
Iron, Galvanized: Pipe Fittings.....	,,	17
Tinned Plates, Plain ..	,,	337
,, ,, Old....	,,	783
Lead-foil	,,	382
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	1,096
,, Prepared,....	,,	7
,, ,, in Tins	,,	6
Cigarettes.....	Mille	46,500
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	Galls.	15,602
,, Transformer	,,	1,000

ALABAMA MARU,

December 21.

To Vancouver.

Tea, Black, Congou, Hankow	Pls.	401
Tea, Black: Kiukiang	,,	269

To Chicago.

Tea, Green: Gunpowder, Ningpo	,,	212
Young Hyson, other Ports	,,	35

To New York.

Silk, Raw, Re-reeled: White, other Ports Bls. 70	,,	71.06
Silk, Raw, Filature: Wild, other Ports Bls. 20.....	,,	20.34
White, Shanghai Bls. 5	,,	4.95
Skins, Rabbit, Untaned	Pcs.	20,000
,, Sheep, ,, ,,		8,000
,, Dog, Tanned.. ,,		590

EELBECK, December 12.

From U. S. A.

Asphaltum	Pls.	1,759
Carbon, Black.....	,,	281
Wax, Paraffin	,,	3,554
Oil Kerosene, in Cases	Galls.	59,940
,, Lubricating	,,	66,714
,, Transformer	,,	1,000

PRESIDENT JACKSON,

December 22.

To Honolulu.

Silk Piece Goods, Shanghai.....	Pls.	0.61
Chinaware, Fine.....	,,	2
Water Chestnuts	,,	8
Eggs, Preserved	Mille	3

To St. Louis.

Nutgalls	Pls.	859

To Houston

Hair, Human.....	,,	166

To Hoboken.

Silk, Raw, Re-reeled: White, other Ports Bls. 70.....	Pls.	70.80
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: White, Shanghai Bls. 10	Pls.	9.91

To New York.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: White, Shanghai Bls. 25	Pls.	24.96
Yellow Hankow Bls. 15	,,	15.41
Yellow, other Ports Bls. 24.....	,,	24.28
Silk Raw, Doupions:		
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: White, Shanghai Bls. 20	Pls.	20.00
Silk Raw, Filature: Wild, other Ports Bls. 10.....	,,	10.36
Silk Piece Goods, Shanghai	,,	3.72
Silk Pongees, Shantung	,,	4.58
Books, Printed	,,	3
Brassware	,,	105
Chinaware, Fine.....	,,	88
Cotton Raw, Hankow Bls. 107.....	,,	415
Cotton Rags.....	,,	84
Feathers, Duck	,,	327
Hides, Cow	,,	424
Hair, Human.....	,,	38
Woodware	,,	19
Wool, Sheep's	,,	271
Antimony	Tons	25
Shoes, Satin	Pairs	180
Skins Sheep	Pcs.	2,270
,, Dog	,,	2,500
,, Rabbst	,,	30,000
Hair-nets	,,	1,320
Rugs, Tientsin	,,	32

To Shamokin, Pa.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: White, Shanghai Bls. 300	,,	300.18

To Baobio.

Rugs	Pcs.	37

To Lyons.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: White, Shanghai Bls. 10.....	,,	10.04

To Huntingdon, Pa.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: White, Shanghai Bls. 5	,,	4.94

To Buffalo.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: White, Shanghai Bls. 10	Pls.	9.84

To Reading, Pa.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: White, Shanghai Bls. 5	Pls.	5.01

To San Diego.

Rugs	Pcs.	8

To Los Angeles.

Seed, Sesamum	Pls.	4,200
Carpets, Soochow	Pcs.	88

To San Francisco.

Tea, Green: Gunpowder, Ningpo	Pls.	201
Silk Piece Goods.....	,,	3
Books, Printed	,,	4
Brassware	,,	20
Chinaware	,,	1
Oil, Groundnut	,,	135
,, Wood	,,	4,536

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

Shanghai-Nanking Railway Abridged Time Table.

Main Line—Shanghai-North to Nanking.

UPWARD

STATIONS		Local	Fast	3rd&4th Local	Express	3rd & 4th	Local	Fast	Local	Local	Local	Local	Night Express
Shanghai North	dep.		7.00	7.20	8.50	9.05	12.10	12.35	14.20	16.10	18.10	19.35	21.30
Nansiang	,,		7.28	7.50	—	9.39	12.42	13.05	14.59	16.41	18.42	20.12	22.13
Anting	,,		7.49	8.19	—	10.10	13.05	13.29	15.30	17.03	19.07		—
Kunshan	,,		8.17	8.48	10.11	10.51		14.04	16.08		19.44		—
Soochow	,,		9.11	9.53	10.54	12.04		14.57	17.14		20.36		1.06
Wusih	,,	6.35	10.13	11.05	11.50	13.30		15.50	18.28		21.35		2.50
Changchow	,,	7.51	11.14	12.07	12.47	14.48		16.55	19.32				4.33
Tanyang	,,	8.58	12.16		13.40	15.58		18.00					6.14
Chinkiang	,,	10.05	13.10		14.23	17.09		18.57					7.02
Nanking	arr.	12.05	14.49		15.40	19.19		20.30					8.42

Main Line—Nanking to Shanghai-North.

DOWNWARD

STATIONS		Local	Local	Local	Fast	Express	Local	3rd&4th Local	3rd & 4th	Fast	Local	Local	Night Express
Nanking	dep.				6.55	9.10			9.25	12.30		16.35	21.30
Chinkiang	,,				8.43	10.46			11.40	14.30		18.54	0.24
Tanyang	,,				9.28	11.25			12.45	15.28		19.50	1.26
Changchow	,,		6.45		10.36	12.39		13.05	14.08	16.44		21.11	3.03
Wusih	,,	5.30	7.55		11.45	13.32		14.20	15.45	17.47		22.15	4.35
Soochow	,,	6.30	9.09		12.45	14.26		15.45	17.10	18.51			6.14
Kunshan	,,	7.21	10.13		13.32	15.03		17.10	18.24	19.42			—
Anting	,,	7.51	10.47	13.27	14.04	—	17.15	17.45	19.09	—			—
Nansiang	,,	8.15	11.12	13.49	14.24	—	17.37	18.09	19.40	20.31	20.50		7.52
Shanghai North	arr.	8.40	11.37	14.15	14.50	16.00	18.03	18.42	20.10	20.55	21.19		8.16

From the 25th May, 1927.

Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway Abridged Time Table.

Shanghai North to Zahkou DOWN — **Main Line** — Zahkou to Shanghai North UP

STATIONS		Fast Local	Ex-press R	2nd 3rd & 4th	Fast R	Fast Local
		*	*	*	*	*
Shanghai N.	d.		8.05	9.15	13.30	15.35
Jessfield	d.		8.21	9.32	13.46	15.51
Siccawei	d.		8.27	9.40	13.53	15.58
Lunghwa J.	d.		8.40	10.02	14.07	16.14
Shanghai S.	d.		8.15	9.30	13 40	15.45
Lunghwa J.	a.		8.34	9.49	13.59	16.04
Sungkiang	d.		9.20	11.00	14.53	17.08
Kashai	d.		10.09	12.07	15.48	18.10
Kashing	d.	7.40	10.40	12.49	16.23	18.35
Yehzah	d.	8.25	11.14	13.40	17.03	(a)
Changan	d.	9.18	11.49	14.32	17.44	
Hangchow	d.	10.34	12.45	16.00	18.55	
Zahkou	a.	10.50	13.00	16.25	19.10	

STATIONS		Fast Local	Ex-press R	2nd 3rd & 4th	Fast R	Fast Local
		*	*	*	*	
Zahkou	d.		7.15	9.05	13.35	15.25
Hangchow	d.		7.40	9.40	14.00	15.51
Changan	d.		8.32	11.05	15.06	17.03
Yehzah	d.		9.03	12.03	15.43	17.46
Kashing	d.	7.35	9.44	12.57	16.32	18.25
Kashai	d.	8.06	10.08	13.35	16.59	(a)
Sungkiang	d.	9.15	11.01	14.48	17.58	
Lunghwa J.	d.	10.11	11.41	15.53	18.47	
Shanghai S.	a.	10.30	12.00	16.12	19.07	
Lunghwa J.	d.	10.10	11.42	15.48	18.45	
Siccawei	d.	10.19	11.49	15.57	18.54	
Jessfield	d.	10.26	11.56	16.05	19.01	
Shanghai N.	a.	10.40	12.10	16.20	19.15	

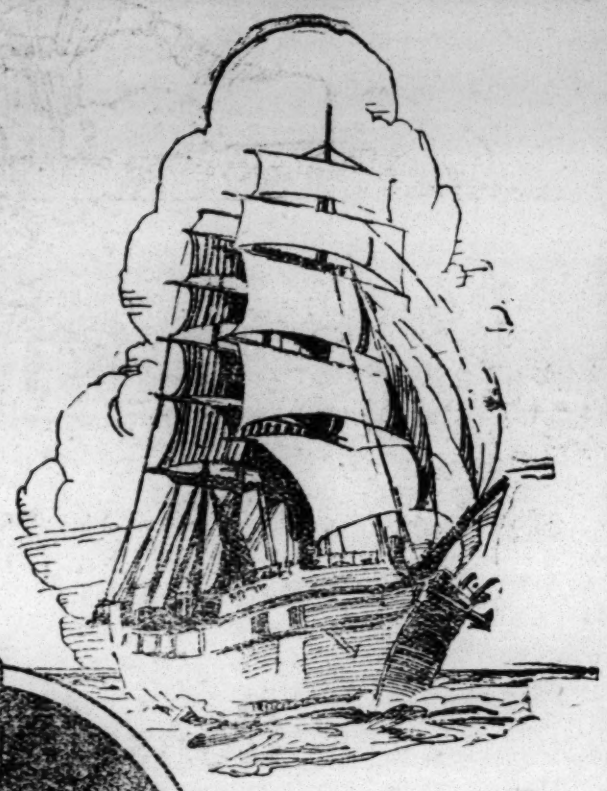
Konzenchiao-Zahkou — (Kiangshoo Branch Line) — Zahkou-Konzenchiao

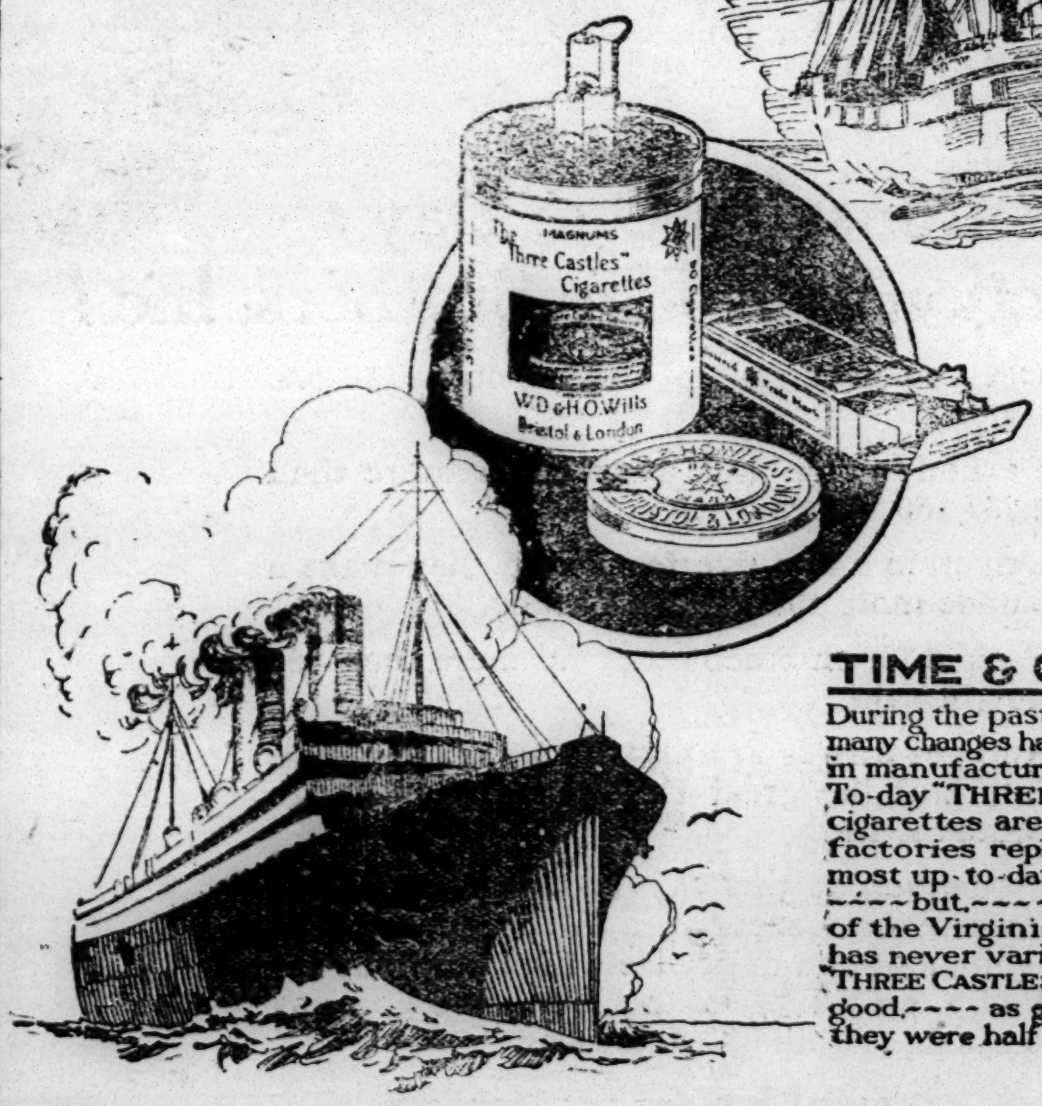
Konzenchiao	d.	7.05	9.30	11.45	13.50	17.30
Kenshangmun	d.	7.21	9.48	12.01	14.10	17.46
Hangchow	d.	7.38	10.00	12.12	14.23	18.03
Zahkou	a.	7.55	10.20	(a)	14.40	18.20

Zahkou	d.	8.15	10.35		15.10	18.35
Hangchow	d.	8.34	10.54	12.38	15.29	18.58
Kenshangmun	d.	8.46	11.06	12.51	15.46	19.11
Konzenchiao	a.	9.00	11.20	13.05	16.00	19.25

Note:—Trains marked with* are in connection with S.N.L. Trains at Shanghai North.
R—Restavrant.

FROM
1878
TO
1928





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During the past fifty years many changes have taken place in manufacturing methods. To-day "THREE CASTLES" cigarettes are made in model factories replete with the most up-to-date machinery. ~~~~but~~~~ the Quality of the Virginia Leaf used has never varied. THREE CASTLES are inherently good ~~~~ as good to-day as they were half a century ago

"THREE CASTLES"
CIGARETTES
The Oldest Brand of World Fame

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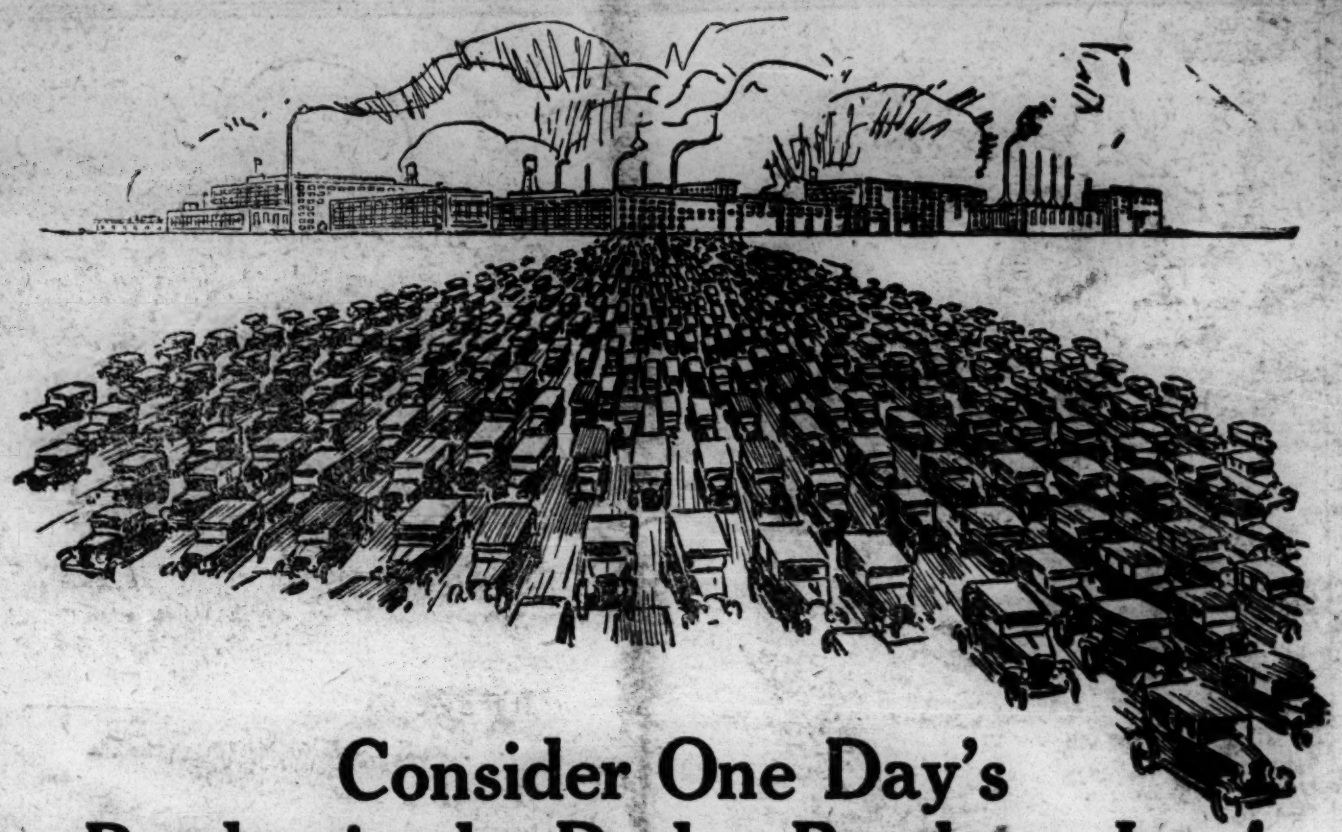

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